

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE
FOR THE YEAR
1953

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1955

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CONTENTS

PART I

General review of the year	3
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PART II

CHAPTER I	Population	7
CHAPTER II	Occupations, Wages and Labour Organization	7
CHAPTER III	Public Finance and Taxation	10
CHAPTER IV	Currency and Banking	20
CHAPTER V	Commerce	20
CHAPTER VI	Production	23
CHAPTER VII	Social Services	32
	1. Education	32
	2. Public Health	36
	3. Housing and Town Planning	39
	4. Social Welfare	40
CHAPTER VIII	Legislation	41
CHAPTER IX	Justice, Police and Prisons	42
CHAPTER X	Public Utilities and Public Works	48
CHAPTER XI	Communications	51
CHAPTER XII	Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services.	54
CHAPTER XIII	Local Forces	54

PART III

CHAPTER I	Geography and Climate	55
CHAPTER II	History	57
CHAPTER III	Administration	61
CHAPTER IV	Weights and Measures	63
CHAPTER V	Reading List.	63

APPENDICES

I	Colonial Development and Welfare Grants – Financial Statement	65
II	Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Schemes – Notes on Progress	66
III	Imports and Exports	75
IV	Livestock Population	80
V	Crime statistics.	81
VI	Nosological Return	82

MAP OF THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE at end

PART I

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE YEAR

ON THE 2nd June, the Coronation was celebrated with enthusiasm at every main centre in the Protectorate. The celebration began in most cases with a religious service followed by an address by the District Commissioner and later there were adults' and children's sports, dancing, feasting and fireworks. At Lobatsi, the celebration was attended by the Resident Commissioner and most of the headquarters staff as well as by a large number of local residents, European and African.

The African people in the Protectorate were represented in London at the Coronation by the Chief of the senior tribe, the Bakwena, Chief Kgari Sechele II, O. B. E. who was accompanied by Mr. Michael Seboni, one of the senior members of that tribe. They were much impressed and delighted with their visit and on their return to their home in Molepolole, they gave an account of their experiences to the tribesman at a kgotla meeting. Apart from the coronation ceremony and procession, their outstanding memories were the kindness and friendliness of everyone they met, including the "man in the street", the naval review and the excellence of the crops and cattle.

At the beginning of the year the office of Resident Commissioner was vacant owing to the appointment of Mr. Beetham as Governor of the Windward Islands. The Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, Mr. W. F. Mackenzie C. B. E., was appointed to the vacant post and assumed office on the 28th April.

In June, Lord Reith, the Chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation visited the Territory and shortly afterwards it was announced that the abattoir at Lobatsi was expected to open early in August. Unfortunately, serious structural defects were found in the buildings and considerable reconstruction was necessary. This had not been completed by the end of the year and the estimated opening date was postponed until August/September 1954. At the Corporation's Molopo holding ground, the number of cattle increased from 16,500 at the end of 1952 to 18,300. The

Corporation reduced the size of its northern ranches but the number of cattle there increased from 10,000 to about 17,500.

The Territory received a visit during the year from Sir Eric Pridie, K. C. M. G., D. S. O., O. B. E., Chief Medical Officer to the Colonial Office, who made an extensive tour of the Protectorate. He found that taking into consideration the funds available and the size of the Territory, the medical services were very satisfactory and compared favourably with those in many other Colonial dependencies.

In July, the Resident Commissioner opened the new Government European School at Ghanzi, which had been completed and equipped at a cost of £16,000 of which the local community had contributed £2,000. The European residents of the Ghanzi area are almost entirely Afrikaans speaking but, at their request, the medium of instruction is English except in the lowest classes where the teaching is given in the child's home language.

In April an event of considerable local importance took place at Kanye, the headquarters of the Bangwaketse Reserve, when the Chief Bathoen II, O. B. E., celebrated the silver jubilee of his accession to the Chieftainship. The Resident Commissioner and other officers were present and there was a three hour programme of speeches and songs.

Following suggestions made in 1952 by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that representatives from the High Commission Territories should visit other dependencies, a party of three Chiefs and three Chiefs' representatives from the Protectorate, accompanied by an Administrative Officer, paid a visit to Tanganyika and Uganda in October and November. Their object was to study, so far as was possible in the time available, the evolution and progress of local Government in those countries during the past thirty years. On return to the Territory the party submitted a report on their tour with suggestions as to how the lessons learned in East Africa must be applied in the Protectorate. The report is being considered by Government.

Eighteen Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Schemes were in operation during the year. A statement showing the year's working of each scheme will be found in Appendix I. Notes on the progress of the schemes are in Appendix II. The total amount of grants which have been approved for the Territory is £1,193,111 of which £664,060 had been spent at the close of the financial year on the 31st March, 1953. The 1945 Colonial Development and Welfare Act provided funds until March, 1956, but during the year the Territory was invited to state its probable needs from Colonial Development and Welfare sources for the five year period from the 1st April, 1955, to the 31st March 1960. To assist in this task, two committees were formed, one for the Northern Protectorate and one for the Southern, under the chairmanship, in each case, of the Divisional Commissioner. Europeans and Africans served on the committees, which toured their areas and had consultations with the local people. Their reports will be of value in formulating the development plans.

At the beginning of the year it was evident that the attitude of the

amangwato tribe towards Government was improving. Relations between the two opposing factions of the tribe also eased but a petition for the return of Seretse which was sponsored by a member of Parliament caused much speculation and revived rumours of Seretse's return. Contrary to popular expectation, the news of the birth of Seretse's son caused little interest.

In May a full kgotla meeting was held and it was hoped that the people would nominate a Chief but it soon became clear that the vast majority were unwilling to do so and the meeting was indecisive.

In the same month the period of direct rule in the Reserve ended with the appointment of Rasebolai Kgamane, a second cousin of Seretse's, as Native Authority. This appointment does not make him Chief of the amangwato but it empowers him to administer the tribe and to relieve the District Commissioner of the difficult dual role of Native Authority and District Commissioner. The announcement of Rasebolai's appointment was made by the Resident Commissioner in Serowe on the 13th May and was announced simultaneously in all outside kgotlas and tribal centres throughout the Protectorate. There were no demonstrations but the news was not well received and it was apparent that Rasebolai's task would be a difficult one. In general, his authority which is backed by Government has been accepted reluctantly. He has since made new appointments to the vacant posts of Tribal Representatives in all District centres and in Serowe. Recently the kgotla at Serowe has resumed its position as the centre of tribal activities and more and more people are bringing their cases for trial by the Native Authority.

In general, excellent climatic conditions were experienced during the year and the rainfall was well above the average as the following table shows :

<i>Place</i>	<i>Mean rainfall (millimetres)</i>	<i>Rainfall 1953</i>
Lobatsi	556	538
Mochudi	477	560
Serowe	430	780
Maun	437	510
Ghanzi	454	521
Kasane (Chobe)	676	823

These favourable conditions are reflected in the marked reduction in grain imports, particularly maize, and the increased quantities of butter, sorghum, beans and pulses exported. Figures will be found in Appendix II. The good harvests emphasise the need for better grain storage facilities and the question of the establishment of a central granary is being pursued. Grazing was abundant and seasonal water supplies, replenished by the rains, lasted until the higher spring temperatures but the heavy rainfall was not an unmixed blessing in riverside areas as it resulted in overgrazing of riparian land. In the Botletle River area, in particular, the

floods were exceptionally heavy and the large numbers of cattle attracted to that region caused the land along the river to become almost entirely denuded of grass and incipient dune formations were seen. By November, the stock in that area were in poor condition and deaths from poverty were much above the average for the rest of the Protectorate.

The revenue during the financial year 1952-53 was £951,796 and expenditure £948,009 (both inclusive of Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Schemes), an excess of £3,787. The surplus balance on the 31st March 1953, was £415,437 which includes appreciation on investments amounting to £644.

PART II

CHAPTER I

POPULATION

The last census was taken in 1946. The figures were Europeans 2,379, Africans 292,755, Coloured persons and Asiatics 1,176 giving an average density of 1·07 per square mile. There has been little change in the population since the census.

Vital statistics are maintained for Europeans only. There were 65 births and 14 deaths during the year which gives birth and death rates of 28·2 and 6·1 per thousand respectively.

The great majority of the people live in the eastern and north-western parts of the Territory ; about one half of the population lives in villages of 1,000 or more inhabitants though many of these spend a large part of their time at outlying cattle posts.

CHAPTER II

OCCUPATIONS

WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Over ninety-five per cent of the population is engaged in stock raising. A few Africans are employed as herds and drovers by European farmers, but the great majority are themselves the owners of the livestock, which is cared for on a family or tribal basis. Native law and custom make it the duty of every male member of the tribe to do his part in the tending of the family livestock, and, in consequence, there is little paid employment in the Protectorate. The principal occupations of the small number of wage earners are :

	<i>Approximate number</i>	<i>Average wages per mensem</i>
Government Service	1,500	£5 to £56
Agriculture	3,000	£3
Building	300	£6
Trade and Industry	1,800	£6
Domestic Service	2,000	£2 15s. 0d.

Agricultural and domestic workers receive free rations and domestic servants are usually supplied with quarters. The majority of Government African employees are unskilled or semi skilled but there are also some clerks, policemen, teachers, nurses, dispensers, artisans, etc.

The normal working week is 45 hours but there is some variation, chiefly among agricultural workers, and the hours for domestic servants are usually somewhat longer.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Government salaries for Europeans vary from £275 to £1,900 a year. There is a cost of living allowance which averages sixteen to nineteen per cent of salaries for married men and half those rates for single men. A few Europeans are employed as farm managers and stores assistants.

There is no immigrant labour and little or no unemployment. About 23,000 persons (nearly all men) left the Territory during the year for work in neighbouring territories. Of these 17,000 went on contract to the Union mines and the remainder went independently to various other forms of employment. Recruitment of labour for the mines is strictly controlled under Cap. 64 of the Laws and is mainly in the hands of two well established firms, the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association and the Native Recruiting Corporation, with headquarters in Johannesburg. The usual period of a contract is nine months, after which most recruits return home. Many return to the mines for second or third periods. Cost of living.

Price indices are not kept. The average prices of the principal commodities, compared with 1939 are as follows :

Commodity	1939			1953		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sugar per lb.			4½			7½
Tea per lb.	2	11		7	6	
Coffee per lb.	1	7		5	6	
Salt per lb.			1			2
Tobacco per lb.	2	6		5	9	
Rice per lb.			4¾	1	8	
Maize meal per 180 lb.	1	0	7	2	14	0
Maize per 200 lb.	17	7		2	16	0
Sorghum per 200 lb.	14	9		2	1	0
Paraffin per 8 gallons	1	3	9	1	12	6
Soap per bar.			3½	1	8	
Beef per lb.			3	1	1	
Mutton per lb.				1	8	
Butter per lb.	1	7		3	5	
Eggs per dozen			10½	2	0	
Wheat flour per 200 lb.	1	8	0	4	18	0
Brandy per bottle	6	6		13	0	

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

There is no labour Department. The care of labour and the administration of the laws relating to labour are in the hands of the District Commissioners.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

There are no employers' organizations. Indeed, the only industries which can be described as such are the Chobe Concessions' sawmill at Lerondella, a gold mine and a kyanite mine in the Francistown district and an asbestos mine at Moshaneng, a creamery in Francistown and the Colonial Development Corporation's abattoir at Lobatsi, not yet in production. There is one workers' organization, the Francistown African Employees Union. Membership is open to all, irrespective of calling, except Government and Railway employees. It has a nominal membership of 200 but has not hitherto been active.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The following labour legislation was enacted during the year :
The Departmental Offences (Repeal) Proclamation (No. 71 of 1953).
The Proclamation was repealed and power to impose fines in certain circumstances was vested in the Resident Commissioner by a General Order.
The Works and Machinery Regulations, Dust Control (High Commissioner's Notice No. 182 of 1953).
These regulations were made in the interests of the safety and health of mine workers.
The Shop Hours Regulations (Government Notice No. 45 of 1953).
These provide for different working hours for summer and winter in shops in N'gamiland.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

This is covered by the previous paragraph.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

As the country is almost entirely pastoral there is little demand for industrial training. The Public Works Department trains a few mechanics and artisans and some agricultural teaching is undertaken in the schools.

CHAPTER III

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

The financial position of the Protectorate is as follows :

General Revenue Balance on 1.4.1952			£ 411,006
	<i>Approved Estimates</i>	<i>Actual Figures</i>	
	£	£	
Ordinary Expenditure	768,889	765,311	
Ordinary Revenue	<u>699,352</u>	<u>772,089</u>	
(Surplus +)			
(Deficit —)	£—69,537	£+6,778	6,778
			<u>417,784</u>
Colonial Development and Welfare Deficit			2,991
			<u>414,793</u>
Appreciation of Investments			644
General Revenue Balance on 1.4.1953			415,437
Under-issues from C.D. and W. Fund on 1.4.1953			3,226
			<u>418,663</u>

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue for 1952–53, including receipts from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, amounted to £951,796 and expenditure including that on Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes was £948,009. Details are as follows :

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i>
	£		£
Native Tax	104,684	Resident Commissioner	4,688
Customs and Excise	141,731	Administration of Justice	13,226
Posts and Telephones	77,731	Agriculture	19,271
Licences	28,512	Air Service	5,133
Fees of Court or Office	4,718	Allowances to Chiefs	472
Judicial Fines	7,390	Audit	3,220
Non-Native Poll Tax	2,816	Contributions to	
Income Tax	141,874	Tribal Treasuries	37,348

Transfer Duty	9,841	District Administration .	47,202
Mining Revenue	—	Education	38,883
Forest Revenue	2,809	Forests	2,777
Cattle Export Tax	37,433	Medical	79,933
Grant from Government		Miscellaneous	82,088
Property	25,813	Pensions & Gratuities .	30,550
Subvention from Rhodesia		Police	95,579
Railways	140,000	Posts & Telegraphs . .	18,208
Miscellaneous	46,737	Public Works Department	
		ment	55,921
		Public Works Recurrent	40,403
		Public Works Extra-	
		ordinary	45,867
		Secretariat	23,589
		Stores Department . .	6,222
		Treasury	9,185
		Veterinary	63,201
		Cost of Living Allowance	
		ance	42,345
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total ordinary Revenue .	772,089	Total ordinary Expenditure	765,311
Colonial Development and Welfare Fund .	179,707	Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	182,698
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£951,796		£948,009
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Surplus £3,787

The following table reflects the total Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the past ten years :

REVENUE

Year	Revenue £	Grant-in-aid United Kingdom Treasury	Total £
1943-44	344,807	—	344,807
1944-45	384,648	—	384,648
1945-46	416,080	—	416,080
1946-47	466,757	—	466,757
1947-48	483,029	—	483,029
1948-49	501,344	—	501,344
1949-50	568,438	—	568,438
1950-51	554,161	—	554,161
1951-52	770,043	—	770,043
1952-53	772,089	—	772,089

EXPENDITURE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure</i> £
1943-44	277,810
1944-45	334,838
1945-46	350,179
1946-47	404,779
1947-48	475,503
1948-49	575,683
1949-50	570,646
1950-51	569,309
1951-52	620,087
1952-53	765,311

Expenditure on Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes during the past ten years was as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i> £
1943-44	15,680
1944-45	49,148
1945-46	28,241
1946-47	60,098
1947-48	47,589
1948-49	65,563
1949-50	105,399
1950-51	117,413
1951-52	137,065
1952-53	182,698

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE

The main heads of revenue in 1952-53 were Native Tax £104,684; Customs and Excise £141,731; Licences £28,512; Fees of Court or Office £4,718; Cattle Export Tax £37,433; Subvention from Rhodesia Railways £140,000 and Miscellaneous £46,737. All Telegraph revenue accrues to the Southern Rhodesia Post Office, who operate the telegraph in the Protectorate.

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt amounted to £12,016 on 31st March, 1953.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st March 1953 is as follows :

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31st MARCH, 1953

LIABILITIES

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Deposits</i>				20182	5	7
<i>Special Funds</i>						
Bechuanaland Protectorate						
Native Fund	957	16	4			
Cattle Export Levy Fund	55036	15	8			
Colonial Development and						
Welfare Grants	11173	17	11			
Dairy Industry Control Board	5901	4	8			
Guardian's Fund	16961	4	9			
Police Rewards Fund	52	13	3			
Savings Fund	89	10	1	90173	2	8

ASSETS

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Cash</i>						
With Bank and Sub-Accountants	2323	3	6			
With Crown Agents	208	10	0			
With Crown Agents (Joint Colonial Fund +).	378000	0	0			
In Transit Treasury Sub-Accountants)	23635	13	4	404167	6	10
<i>Imprests</i>				20	0	0
<i>Surplus Balances Investments</i>				9960	0	0
<i>Special Funds Investments</i>						
Cattle Export Levy Fund.	52558	15	0			
Guardian's Fund	14977	13	0	67536	8	0

General Revenue Balance

Balance on 1.4.1952.

Add Surplus for Year 1952-53.

Ordinary	£	s.	d.
Less C.D. & W. de-	6777	7	2
ficit	.	.	.
	2990	12	9

Add Appreciation of Invest-

[illegible]

The above statement does not include (a) the sum of £3226. 1s. 5d. due from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund in respect of under-issues as at 31st March 1953 and (b) Public Debt amounting to £12016. 2s. 4d.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

Native Tax

(a) *Ordinary* £102,702. Proclamation No. 31 of 1949 provides for a tax of £1. 8s. 0d. per annum payable by every male native of 18 or more years of age. The excess of £8,702 over the estimate was accounted for by an all round increase in collections.

The following table shows the total collections for the last ten years :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Arrear Tax</i>	<i>Current Tax</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
1943-44	17,441	58,479	75,920
1944-45	16,860	62,312	79,172
1945-46	17,228	61,436	78,664
1946-47	12,823	66,980	79,803
1947-48	15,805	66,759	82,564
1948-49	22,535	60,686	83,221
1949-50	17,995	68,430	86,425
1950-51	23,361	72,572	95,933
1951-52	27,955	75,576	103,531
1952-53	26,649	76,053	102,702

(b) *Graded* £1,982. Proclamation No. 16 of 1949 provides for a graduated tax payable by all natives and varying from 5s. per annum (for a taxpayer owning up to 9 head of stock or earning up to £48 per annum) to £10 per annum (for a taxpayer owning over 300 head of stock or earning over £500 per annum.) Females and minors owning stock are not liable for the tax unless they own at least 20 head. A stock owner who is also a wage earner is taxed in accordance with the number of stock he owns or the wages he earns, whichever yields the greater amount of tax. Government only receives the tax collected in respect of districts in which there is no Tribal Authority. In other areas the tax accrues to the Native Administration.

Customs and Excise £141,731

In accordance with the agreement concluded between the Government of the Union of South Africa and the Bechuanaland Protectorate the latter receives 0.27622 per cent of the total import and excise duty collected by the former. Import duty on Union-manufactured spirits, beer and fortified and sparkling wines is collected by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Government. The total collections for 1952-53 exceed the estimate by £9,273 owing to increased rates of import duty on Union-manufactured beer, spirits and fortified and sparkling wines and increased rates of excise duty on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.

Posts and Telephones £77,731

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Posts and Telegraphs Department for the last seven years :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i> £	<i>Expenditure</i> £	<i>Surplus</i> £
1946-47	30,084	11,958	18,126
1947-48	76,428	11,904	64,524
1948-49	59,220	13,785	45,435
1949-50	64,572	17,477	47,095
1950-51	69,110	14,707	54,403
1951-52	70,395	14,911	55,484
1952-53	77,731	18,208	59,523

Licences £28,512

The excess of £4,212 over the estimate was mainly accounted for by increased collections of Trades and Business, Motor Drivers' and Vehicle and Game Licences.

Fees of Court or Office £4,718

Stamp Duties. These are imposed by the Stamp Duties and Fees Proclamation (Cap. 76) and the tariff follows closely those of the Union of South Africa.

Deeds Office. The Stamp Duties and Transfer Duties and other fees are imposed by the Land Registration and Transfer Proclamation (Cap. 89) and the Transfer Duty (Surcharge) Proclamation (Cap. 74.) The tariff for the most part is based on the appropriate part of the Second Schedule of the Cape Colony Stamp and Office Fees Act of 1884, and the Stamp Duty on Deeds of Transfer of immovable property has been increased to bring it into line with recent amendments in the Union of South Africa.

Fees of Court. These are governed by the Rules of the High Court and the Rules of the Subordinate Court and have all recently been increased to keep pace with increased expenses.

Master's Fees and Death Duties. These are governed by the Insolvency Proclamation (Cap. 69), the Administration of Estates Proclamation (Cap. 70) and the Death Duties Proclamation (Cap. 71) and are almost identical with those appertaining in the Union of South Africa.

Non-Native Poll Tax £2,816

The rate laid down by Cap. 75 of the Laws is £3 p.a. payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July by all males who have attained the age of 21 years and are not liable to pay Native Tax.

Income Tax £141,874

The collections were £16,874 in excess of the estimate on account of continued buoyant trading conditions.

The following were the rates of tax, rebates and surcharges on taxable income for the year ended 30th June, 1952 as amended by Proclamation No. 31 of 1952.

(a) *Normal Tax:*

Public Companies. Five shillings and sixpence per £.

Private Companies and Unmarried Persons. Eighteen pence for each pound increased by one-thousandth of a penny for each pound of the taxable income in excess of one pound. If the taxable income exceeds £10,000 the rate is 2s. 4d. per £.

Married Persons. Fifteen pence for each pound increased by one-thousandth of a penny for each pound of the taxable income in excess of one pound. If the taxable income exceeds £10,000 the rate is 2s. 1d. per £.

<i>Rebates:</i>	£	s.	d.
Married Person	26	0	0
Unmarried Person	20	0	0
Child under 18 years.	10	0	0
Child 18-21 years (depend- ent)	10	0	0
Dependant	2	10	0
Insurance	1s. 3d. per £ of premium with maxi- mum of £7. 10s. 0d. (or £4 in the case of a contributor to a Provident or Pension Fund).		

S U R C H A R G E S

Married Persons 40 per cent of the tax.

Private Companies and unmarried persons 50 per cent of the tax. A deduction of Poll Tax paid is made from the tax assessed.

(b) *Super Tax*

Private Companies and Individuals. Two shillings in the pound plus one four-hundredth of one penny for each pound of the income subject to super tax in excess of one pound less a rebate of £210 from the tax payable. There is a surcharge of 45 per cent. in the case of married persons and 50 per cent in the case of unmarried persons. If the income subject to super tax exceeds £10,000 the rate is 4s. 1d. per £.

Public Companies. These are not liable to super tax.

The following table shows the incidence of Income Tax in the Protectorate :

NORMAL TAX

Classification of Assessments Issued in respect of Incomes for the year ended
30th June, 1952 and prior years during the year ended 30th June, 1953

Income Category £ p.a.	Number of Taxpayers			Totals	Amount of Taxable Income			Total	Amount of Tax payable			Total
	Married	Single	Compa- nies		Married	Single	Compa- nies		Married	Single	Compa- nies	
Not exceed- ing 300	—	11	—	11	£ —	£ 2972	£ —	£ 2972	£ —	£ 22	£ —	£ 22
301-400	—	56	—	56	—	19468	—	19468	—	473	—	473
401-500	16	31	1	48	7347	14070	416	21833	89	618	18	725
501-600	14	43	2	59	7765	23519	1129	32413	123	1125	250	1498
601-700	31	21	1	53	20998	13629	675	35302	448	877	79	1404
701-800	39	15	—	54	29456	11195	—	40651	698	805	—	1503
801-900	31	5	1	37	26303	4335	899	31537	618	320	247	1185
901-1000	28	6	1	35	26729	5706	958	33393	843	474	114	1431
1001-1250	72	7	2	81	80864	7949	2158	90971	2687	710	323	3720
1251-1500	34	8	1	43	46303	11083	1443	58829	2008	1061	175	3244
1501-1775	21	1	3	25	33626	1761	4978	40365	1912	187	582	2681
1776-2000	10	3	3	16	18361	5495	5784	29640	971	577	1308	2856
2001-3000	33	2	5	40	82302	4632	11071	98005	5879	525	1399	7803
3001-4000	12	6	3	21	43561	20380	9808	73749	3525	1775	1187	6487
4001-7000	15	2	4	21	78727	9434	22861	111022	7306	1277	3405	11988
Over 7000	8	2	3	13	77598	16944	62543	157085	10115	2753	13607	26475
Total	364	219	30	613	579940	172572	124723	877235	37222	13579	22694	73495

SUPER TAX

*Classification of Assessments Issued in respect of Incomes for the year ended
30th June, 1952 and prior years during the year ended 30th June, 1953*

Income Category £ per a.	Number of Taxpayers			Amount of Super Taxable Incomes			Amount of Super Tax Payable		
	Individuals		Compa- nies	Individuals		Total	Individuals		Total
	Married	Single		Married	Single		Married	Single	
Not exceed- ing 2000	8	2	1	£ 14909	£ 3606	£ 20389	£ 146	£ 13	£ 336
2001-3000	33	2	5	82175	4632	97878	5035	233	5739
3001-4000	14	7	3	43561	23801	77170	4808	1948	7572
4001-7000	15	2	4	79313	9434	111628	10954	1494	16704
Over 7000	9	2	2	87831	17954	153438	21292	4540	35238
Total	79	15	15	307789	59427	460503	42235	8228	65589

Subvention from Rhodesia Railways £140,000

An agreement has now been concluded with Rhodesia Railways whereby the former guarantee to pay the Bechuanaland Protectorate Government £140,000 per annum for 6 years with effect from 1952–53 in respect of wayleave for their line which runs through the Protectorate.

Death Duties

The rates are laid down in Cap. 71 of the Laws and are as follows :

(a) Estate Duty:

Upon the first £2,000 of dutiable amount $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Upon so much of the dutiable amount as exceeds :

£2,000 and does not exceed £3,000	. . .	1%
£3,000 " " " " "	£7,500 . . .	2%
£7,500 " " " " "	£10,000 . . .	3%

Thereafter that rate of estate duty upon each pound of the dutiable amount in excess of £10,000 shall be three ten-thousandths of a pound for every completed one hundred pounds or part thereof contained in the dutiable amount, subject to a maximum rate of six shillings and eight pence upon each pound.

(b) Succession Duty:

*Degree of Relationship of Successor
to Predecessor*

*Rate of Duty upon Dutiable
Amount of Succession*

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Where the successor is the direct descendant or ascendant of the predecessor | 3% |
| (2) Where the successor is the brother or sister of the predecessor | 5% |
| (3) Where the successor is the descendant of the brother or sister of the predecessor | 8% |
| (4) Where the successor is otherwise related to the predecessor or is a stranger in blood or is an institution | 12% |

Provided that :

- so much of any dutiable succession as exceeds ten thousand pounds in value shall be subject to an additional duty of one per cent on the amount of such excess ;
- where a successor is married to a person related by blood to the predecessor, the rate of duty chargeable shall be determined by the relationship of whichever of the two spouses is more nearly related to the predecessor ;
- where the predecessor was married to a person related by blood to the successor, the rate of duty chargeable shall be determined by the relationship of the successor to whichever of the predecessor and his or her spouse was more nearly related to the successor.

An agreement (High Commissioner's Notice No. 139 of 1944) for the prevention of the levying of death duties by both parties on the same

assets has been concluded between the Governments of the Union of South Africa and the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Native Treasuries – Revenue and Expenditure

	1951–52		1952–53	
	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Bamangwato . . .	56,312	28,744	42,000	38,317
Bakwena . . .	12,823	11,923	14,418	13,965
Bakgatla . . .	8,168	7,680	6,809	7,055
Tati.	6,396	6,003	4,400	4,921
Bangwaketse . . .	21,499	12,586	17,252	14,428
Batlokwa . . .	1,059	1,032	2,195	2,195
Batawana . . .	7,406	7,609	8,123	8,006
Barolong . . .	5,585	1,865	3,304	2,529
Bamalete . . .	5,867	3,628	2,598	2,566

CHAPTER IV

CURRENCY AND BANKING

Union of South Africa currency is used throughout the Protectorate. In the Northern Protectorate Southern Rhodesian currency is also used and accepted at par. The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., and Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) have branches at Francistown and both those banks operate once a week at Lobatsi by sending representatives from their Mafeking branches.

CHAPTER V

COMMERCE

A statement of Imports and Exports is at Appendix III.

The total exports show an increase of 5 per cent over the figure for 1952, and although the chief item of export (cattle) shows a drop in numbers of about 2,000 head, higher prices caused the value of this export to rise by approximately £45,000.

The decline in the exports of cattle to the Union was caused by a restriction on quotas during the first six months of the year, while during the latter half of the year prices favoured exports to the north. For example, in 1952 exports to the north from the Gaberones Veterinary District accounted for only 234 head but rose to 2,600 head in 1953, despite the difficulty of arranging for additional unloading and resting of the cattle at Francistown. 174 head of cattle were exported from the Tuli Block by Railway motor transport service, this being a departure from the only method previously acceptable, i.e. by rail. It is clear that the Congo market is becoming of increasing importance.

The long-standing method of export from N'gamiland, i.e. sale of cattle by the traders to the Northern Rhodesian buyers at Kazungula, was altered to conform with the arrangements for the export of cattle made with the Colonial Development Corporation. Instead, N'gamiland cattle were bought by the Colonial Development Corporation at Makalamabedi; those fit for export were drafted through the Corporation's ground to Matetse and thence to Kazungula, where the Corporation sold the cattle to Northern Rhodesia. This method of supply to Northern Rhodesia proved, in the event, to be unsatisfactory, as only 2,265 head were supplied compared with 9,878 in 1952. For the 1954 season the old system is being resumed in as far as the drafting of the cattle to Kazungula is concerned and the cattle are purchased by the Colonial Development Corporation at Kazungula before export to Northern Rhodesia.

Average prices realized were :

Union £22. 4s. 3d.

North (ex Railway Line) Oxen and Bulls 1,000 lb. and over : 41s. 11d. per 100 lb.

Oxen and bulls under 1,000 lb. : 36s. 11d. per 100 lb.

Cows : 35s. 5d. per 100 lb.

North (via Kazungula) £15. 12s. 6d.

The Union average was about 8s. per head better than in 1952. Average figures for the 1952 exports from the Railway line area to the North are not available for comparative purposes. The increase in average value for exports via Kazungula was £4. 12s. 6d. a head. This is accounted for by the imposition of an embargo weight above that usually applied, while the 1952 embargo weight was well below normal.

In an attempt to improve control over the export of cows, it was at first decided that no consignment of cattle might include more than 20 per cent of cows but owing to the considerable opposition which this aroused the previous method of control had soon to be resumed. It is not thought that any significant proportion of cows fit for breeding was in fact presented for export. Towards the end of the year difficulties arose concerning the export of tick-infested cattle to and through Southern Rhodesia. This arose in part from a general relaxation of the standards of inspection which must be ascribed to inexperienced staff.

Up to late in February the Union was prepared to accept only two truck loads of goats a week from the Territory. The number was then increased to five truck loads of sheep and goats and from June 1,000 sheep only per week were accepted. Demand from the north for sheep was good but goats were not wanted. The average price received in the Union was £2. 8s. 6d. for sheep and slightly more for goats. In the north the prices offered were 11d. and 6d. a pound liveweight for sheep and goats respectively.

Africans are taking an increasing part in the direct export of stock. In June 80 per cent of the sheep and goats and 40 per cent of the cattle exported from Francistown were handled by Africans and there are now 7 Africans regularly exporting from that centre.

The number and weight of hides exported rose but, owing to a world-wide drop in prices, the value was lower than last year. The increase in the quantity exported is accounted for in part by the large numbers of hides which came on to the market in 1953 following the serious drought conditions during the second half of 1952.

The very big increase in the export of game skins is notable. This is attributable to the increasing commercialization of the killing of game. Measures to control this have now been introduced.

A bonemeal factory was completed at Francistown early in 1954. This will relieve the shortage of bonemeal in the Territory (where aphosphorosis is a very real problem), which is due to the fact that only 240,000 lb. of bonemeal is returned to the Territory from the Union to which the Territory exports between one and two million lb. of bones a year.

The substantial increases in the exports of butter, grain and beans and pulses is due to the very good rains last year.

Asbestos exports are increasing as the mining firm is now "getting into its stride".

The marked reduction in grain imports is due to the excellent harvests reaped after a good rainy season. Increased import figures for general merchandise, vehicles and textiles are chiefly due to the fact that, for the first time, the values of Government stores, amounting to £341,118, have been included.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION

LAND UTILIZATION AND TENURE

(a) *Crown Lands (approximate area 165,175 square miles)*

All Crown Lands are vested in the High Commissioner by Orders-in-Council of the 16th May, 1904, and the 10th January, 1910 which are printed on pages 8 and 10 of Volume I of the Laws of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. They are unalienated with the exception of a number of farms in the Ghanzi District and two areas, one at Matetsi and one on the Molopo River, which have been leased to the Colonial Development Corporation

(b) *The Native Reserves established as follows*

Barolong Farms (approximately 450 square miles) defined in Cap. 29 of the Laws.

Bamangwato Reserve (approximately 42,080 square miles) defined in Cap. 57 of the Laws.

Batawana Reserve (approximately 34,500 square miles) defined in Cap. 57 of the Laws.

Bakgatla Reserve (approximately 3,600 square miles) defined in Cap. 57 of the Laws.

Bakwena Reserve (approximately 15,000 square miles) defined in Cap. 57 of the Laws.

Bangwaketse Reserve (approximately 9,000 square miles) defined in Cap. 57 of the Laws.

Bamalete Reserve (approximately 178 square miles) defined in Cap. 57 of the Laws.

Batlokwa Reserve (approximately 56 square miles) defined in Cap. 57 of the Laws.

All land in the Reserve is vested in the Chief and Tribe and is allocated by the Chief in his discretion. Land does not pass automatically from father to son and cannot be said to be owned by any one person, though in practice, on the death of a person to whom an area has been allocated by the Chief, his heirs usually continue to occupy the same area. No land may be alienated by a Chief or tribe.

An exception to this system has occurred in the Barolong Farms. Although this Block of farms is reserved to the Barolong tribe, it was

parcelled out and allocated by a former Chief to various tribesmen for occupation and the farms pass, on the death of the owners to their heirs on a similar basis. Nevertheless the farms are deemed to be the property of the whole tribe.

(c) *The European Farms*

Certain areas of land, known as the Lobatsi Block (approximately 214 square miles), the Gaberones Block (approximately 260 square miles) and the Tuli Block (approximately 1,930 square miles) were granted in perpetuity to the British South Africa Company, with power to sell or lease the land. The boundaries of the blocks are defined in Cap. 92 of the Laws. The blocks have been divided into farms and many of them sold with freehold titles.

(d) *The Tati District*

The Tati District (approximately 2,074 square miles) is owned by the Tati Company Limited, who have full power to sell or lease any portion. Right is reserved to Government to acquire sites for public buildings. Within the Tati District, an area of approximately 320 square miles is set aside as a native reserve for which Government pays to the Company £1,000 a year. No rent is payable by natives living within the reserve. The grant to the Company is governed by Cap. 90 of the Laws.

AGRICULTURE

The volume of production of food grains, beans, and groundnuts was the highest for some years. In the case of food grains and beans, this must be attributed more to the favourable season than to any general increase in skill on the part of the African farmers. It is, however, gratifying to record that very satisfactory yields were obtained by African farmers who have adopted improved cultural practices.

Crops in the N'gamiland and Chobe areas, although damaged by floods, were sufficient to satisfy local requirements. The Colonial Development Corporation at Matetsi made available some two hundred tons of maize which was distributed to traders in the Francistown district after being milled in Bulawayo.

The utilization of locally produced food grains is being made very difficult by the absence of adequate storage and milling facilities which is also restricting the production of maize by European farmers in the Tuli Block where irrigation is possible from the Limpopo river. An arrangement with the Union authorities whereby millers in that country were permitted to process maize from the Protectorate and to exchange yellow maize for white maize meal facilitated the utilization of locally produced maize. The meal so obtained was not subject to the Union levy.

The export of grain sorghum was permitted in view of the large stocks, the low internal demand, and the inadequate storage facilities available. A comparatively small quantity of millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) was exported as was also the groundnut crop produced mainly by European farmers in the Gaberones and Lobatsi districts.

The production of butterfat and the quantity of butter manufactured (540,564 lb.) reached a new record figure. This was due to the very favourable rainfall experienced in the main cream producing areas.

Investigational work on the main problems confronting the agriculturalist were continued and good progress was made. This work included variety trials, fertilizers and manurial experiments, espacement and cultural experiments, plant breeding and selection projects, and grazing experiments. Thanks to the exceptional season, yields from all crops under trial were of a high order. Excellent yields up to 19 bags per acre (200 lb. each) were recorded in a maize variety trial in which the late maturing varieties significantly outyielded the early maturing drought resistant varieties.

Grain sorghum variety trials were continued at both Mahalapye and Lobatsi and were supplemented by an additional trial conducted at Mogo-bane. The yields obtained demonstrated that the dwarf and double dwarf varieties are very suitable and capable of producing satisfactory yields under the variable climatic conditions encountered in the territory.

At Lobatsi very significant responses of over 100 per cent were obtained following applications of superphosphate and kraal manure. Cultural experiments again showed the importance of moisture conservation by early ploughing and clean cultivation. Yields of over 11 bags per acre were recorded for the locally bred "Kalahari" maize. Dwarf sorghums were grown for seed at Morale and considerable quantities of seed became available for distribution. Selection and breeding work with pearl millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) was continued and particular attention was paid to awned types which are less prone to bird damage. At Morale grazing experiments which included three different systems of veld management were continued at a stocking rate of 1 animal unit to 13½ acres.

Extension work in the Bakgatla, Bamalete, Bangwaketse and Tati Reserves made good progress and yields of up to 10 bags per acre were recorded from individual demonstration plots sited in African owned lands. The new red dwarf sorghum variety was well received. The number of demonstrators available for this work was insufficient to satisfy all the requests for assistance received.

Following the provision of further funds under Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Scheme D 680 a unit project was commenced in the Ranaka area of the Bangwaketse reserve. The object of this project is the general improvement of agricultural production in the selected area through the co-operative efforts of the inhabitants and departmental officers. More specifically it aims at the introduction of improved cultural practices and more adapted crop varieties, the improvement of soil fertility, veld management and animal husbandry, the reclamation of areas damaged by

misuse, the development of water points and the introduction of other practices to improve the general level of productivity.

There was no shortage of water in the Mogobane irrigation dam and the full programme of work was conducted. Approximately 1,200 bags of summer crops, maize, sorghum and cowpeas and 300 bags of wheat and peas were produced. A citrus orchard was established during the year. In April the water supply in the Bathoen dam became sufficient to permit the recommencement of vegetable production on a limited acreage. The remainder of the area was planted to dryland crops.

VETERINARY

In practically all areas the rainfall was exceptionally good and there was no general shortage of grazing. Local shortages were, however, reported, mainly arising from overstocking. Water supplies gave little trouble. In restricted areas heavy game concentrations and veld fires seriously reduced the grazing.

Good co-operation was established in the Bamangwato Reserve between the District Administration, the Public Works Department, African cattle owners and the Veterinary Department in the siting of dams and boreholes. The co-operation of the African owners was obtained to limit numbers of stock at the new bore holes in the Lephepe area and in the siting of the cattle posts. Very limited anti-erosion schemes were started in Kanye, using prison labour.

The methods of animal husbandry practised by the people remain essentially what they have been for a hundred years; stock are left to breed like game and their care goes little beyond the survival of the fittest. Owners are frequently not seen for years at their cattle posts. There are individual exceptions to the general picture and husbandry methods and interest in stock is of a relatively high standard among the Bokalaka and the Damara, non-Bechuana peoples, and the Bakgatla.

Many of the European farmers are adopting progressive methods of farming in general and of stock farming in particular. The feeding of oxen for early beef production is gaining ground.

The Veterinary Department has laid stress on the desirable practice of running calves with their mothers, but this is likely to succeed only in areas where the risks of losses from carnivora are small as few African owners will provide for the herding of their stock. Some progress was made with tick control, particularly with a view to the protection of cows' udders, mainly by the handdressing method. The collection of cattle for dipping or spraying is regarded generally by African owners as being too arduous an undertaking, not warranted, and too expensive. Instruction was also given and propaganda made in connection with aphosphorosis, the control of disease by the adequate use of vaccines, breeding methods and soil and veld conservation.

At Ramathlabama much basic work in connection with the proposed Veterinary School and Experimental Farm, fencing, paddocking, bush clearing etc., was done and a few cattle were bought. The improved management of the Goodhope Livestock Improvement Centre was continued. 4,000 additional morgen were enclosed and an additional bore hole was sunk.

The Masama Livestock Improvement Centre continued under the control of the Agricultural Department.

In August the direction of operations at Leupane Livestock Improvement Centre in the Bamangwato Reserve was taken over from the Tribal administration. Some progress has been made in correcting the state of decay into which this centre had fallen. Bulls were bought and a firm breeding policy laid down.

The livestock population is shown in Appendix IV. The census cannot be taken to be more than moderately accurate. Difficulties arose through staff shortages, seasonal migrations and large scale movements of stock for disease control and political reasons. A new method of taking the census has not proved an unqualified success and has resulted in separate figures for European and African owned stock not being presented. It may be taken that the number of bulls is substantially higher than the numbers recorded because of the African view that only mature bulls are to be considered as being bulls. The increase in the cattle population is about 43,000.

From Ghanzi 3,303 cattle were removed for sale to the Colonial Development Corporation Molopo River Ranch (1,773 head) and to the Railway Line area. It was a good season for trekking. From N'gamiland the Colonial Development Corporation Northern Ranch bought 8,942 cattle, almost entirely from the traders. Despite widespread propaganda among the Africans only 13 owners brought forward 146 head for sale. These cattle were bought over a weighbridge at Makalamabedi at 44 per cent of Johannesburg grade 2 price, i.e. 33s. 3d. per 100 lb., less a deduction of £1 (Government export tax) in the case of cattle weighing over 900 lb. This price was later reduced to 32s. The Colonial Development Corporation report that only 301 of the 1,736 N'gamiland cattle bought in July could be classed as being fit for immediate sale for slaughter. Thus, after many years, cattle were again, following on the establishment of the Makalamabedi Quarantine camp, allowed to move into the eastern areas from N'gamiland. In all, 10,408 cattle passed through this quarantine during the year.

153 cattle and 42 small stock illegally imported from Southern Rhodesia were confiscated and sold by public auction.

Progress was made with schemes to improve the hides and skins produced in the Territory. Two exporters erected warehouses at Francistown and Lobatsi respectively with the necessary equipment for dealing efficiently with hides and skins.

Regulations dealing with the manner in which hides and skins should be produced, stored, transported and graded were published but had not

been brought into operation by the end of the year. A Hide Improvement Officer toured the Territory explaining the objectives of the new scheme and influencing the traders in particular to adopt improved methods. Provision was made for an extension of this service by additional European and African staff in 1954. Some improvement in the quality of hides and skins exported can be reported but a vast amount remains to be done. Africans are now bringing fresh or green hides to the traders to an increasing extent.

The animal disease position was not exceptional in any particular respect during the year, except that a provisional cordon was maintained for some months along the Shashi River when it seemed that the extensive foot and mouth outbreak in Southern Rhodesia might get out of hand. Fortunately, such extensions of the disease as did occur, were in a direction away from the Territory's border.

The general inoculation against anthrax was disappointing this year as only 85 per cent of the cattle population was inoculated.

General inoculations were carried out against quarter evil and contagious abortion in the Southern Protectorate excluding the Bakwena Reserve. In the Territory as a whole, 93,344 animals were inoculated by officers of the Veterinary Department against quarter evil and 27,728 against contagious abortion.

In addition small numbers were inoculated against anaplasmosis, fowl typhoid, heartwater, bovine botulism and horsesickness. Vaccination against the last mentioned disease is very popular in many areas, particularly in Serowe and Ghanzi. In the Ghanzi District, the use of vaccines has become very popular in recent years. Unknown numbers were inoculated by owners themselves but vaccines supplied through the Department for official and private use, were as follows :

Anthrax	950,280
Quarter Evil	122,295
Bovine Botulism	18,035
Anaplasmosis	2,916
Paratyphoid	8,710
Contagious Abortion	34,131
Fowl Typhoid	1,125
Horsesickness	1,083
Fowl Pox	100
Bluetongue	300
Heartwater	174
Enterotoxaemia	800
Distemper	9

With regard to trypanosomiasis in stock, the existing system of treating fly-struck animals brought forward at so-called treatment centres was discontinued and treatment on a block system under the direct supervision of European staff was substituted. The use of dimidium bromide was continued for the purpose. For export from N'gamiland, antrycide was used and 11,140 head were treated.

Scab control continued in the Lobatsi Veterinary District border areas in the South-east but could not be carried out in the Gaberones Veterinary District border areas.

It may now be assumed that rabies is endemic in the whole of the Territory excluding the Southern Protectorate, Ghanzi and the Kgalagadi, although there is reason to believe that the disease has appeared in the Gaberones area. It was chiefly active in the Rakops, Serowe, and Palapye areas during the year. Experience has taught the Africans in the Rakops area the dangers of the disease and they are now anxious that their dogs should be inoculated and are prepared to go to hospital when bitten. Relatively small numbers of stray dogs were destroyed but additional fire arms were ordered to enable better control in this direction to be undertaken.

It is now realized that bovine botulism (lamsiekte) is widespread and the people are slowly being taught the nature of this disease. Deaths from this disease were previously ascribed to wells suddenly becoming poisonous or to malicious poisoning.

Heartwater continues to cause considerable losses. It has been found possible to obtain and use the vaccine produced at Onderstepoort in some of the European areas.

Wild carnivora continue to take a big toll. One pair of lions in the Nata area accounted for 53 cattle in 1952, 26 in January, 1953, 11 in February and 9 in two days in March as well as wounding the Police horses. The danger of losses from lions, etc. is part of the cause of overgrazing, the owners being afraid to allow their stock to graze too far afield.

The usual losses were recorded from a wide range of other diseases including paratyphoid, enterotoxaemia, ephemeral fever, pasteurellosis, streptothricosis, anaplasmosis, piroplasmosis, heartwater, horsesickness, malignant catarrh and thirst. Bovine mange was reported in quantity in N'gamiland. Lumpy skin disease also occurred. The extent of the losses suffered through mastitis caused by ticks is becoming more evident and is clearly one of the main problems of the cattle industry. Losses caused by internal parasites, which increased greatly following on the good rains, were also considerable, particularly in sheep and goats.

Good progress was made during the year with cordon fences and quarantines. The Debeeti fence had reached a point 35 miles north-west of Lwala on the border of the Bamangwato Reserve. The Debeeti quarantine was fenced and boreholes equipped and by the end of the year about 800 head of stock had passed through. A quarantine of 32 square miles was constructed at Makalamabedi including a reception centre and spraying crushes. 11,000 head passed through the quarantine during the year of which 9,000 were purchased by the Colonial Development Corporation. The Kuki quarantine was also completed. Fifty miles of the Makalamabedi cordon fence were completed and the pegging and clearing of the line for the Central Bamangwato cordon, which will cut off the Botletle River, Makarikari and the Nata River areas of the Reserve from the rest of the Reserve, began in October.

In the Northern Ranching Project of the Colonial Development Corpo-

ration cattle held at the end of December numbered 17,500 compared with 10,278 at the end of 1952. The stock are reported to have been in good condition throughout the year. The calf crop varied widely between various sections, viz. 83 per cent, 40 per cent (on a section with a bull power of only 0·9 per cent), 21 per cent (in Southern Rhodesian corridor) and 55 per cent.

On the Molopo Holding Grounds 18,330 cattle were held at the end of the year. Purchases from Ghanzi were 1,773 head compared with 3,975 in 1952. The camps are in the region of 80 square miles which makes control and enumeration of the cattle very difficult.

The Corporation constructed an all-weather road from Panda Matenga to Kasane.

Publication of a monthly Veterinary Bulletin in English, containing articles designed to promote the improvement of the livestock industry, was started in March and was followed in January, 1954 by a simpler Bulletin in Tswana. Both are widely distributed, the former mainly by subscription, and the latter without charge.

F I S H E R I E S

There is no fishing industry though the people living on the Okovango and Chobe rivers catch a certain amount of fish, which is netted from canoes, for local consumption.

M I N I N G

The Geological Survey, which consists of six professional officers and a small subordinate staff, is responsible for the geological survey of the Territory. There is no department of mines but inspections are carried out from time to time by a mining engineer whose services are lent by the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

The function of the survey is primarily mineral finding and geological mapping in areas likely to be mineralized. The selection of sites for water boreholes by geophysical means has lesser priority.

Mineral production during the year was :

Gold	1,109 oz.	Value	£14,008
Silver.	464 oz.		142
Kyanite	1,960 tons		16,210
Asbestos	548 tons		61,862

The gold, silver and kyanite produced are in the Tati Concession, the mineral rights in which are owned by the Tati Company. The asbestos mine at Moshaneng belongs to the Bangwaketse Tribe and is operated by

a mining company on a royalty basis. The royalty accrues to the Tribal Treasury.

Geological work is organized on the basis of a field season of approximately 6 months during the dry period of the year. Field work is then carried out by the four geologists and concomitant laboratory work by the Chemist-Petrologist. Map drafting and report-writing work are undertaken during the non-field season when smaller-scale field work is also done.

Study was made of the results in the territory of (a) boreholes selected by geophysical and geological means (b) boreholes selected by other means. It was shown that a higher success rate prevailed in the former case.

Discussions with the Geological Survey of the Union of South Africa gave the Department a good deal of valuable information concerning recently developed methods and instruments. Grateful acknowledgment is made to the geophysical section of the Union survey for making freely available the results of their considerable experience. The Survey has thus been able considerably to improve the techniques used in water-finding. The new instrument mentioned in the introduction is one developed and manufactured especially for the Union Survey. The Protectorate Survey has obtained a similar model and work with it has been commenced at the Bushman Mine.

During October the drilling programme in the area west of Foley siding was completed. Work was started with the "Seco Induna" diamond drill at Dikgatlong. The borehole forms the first of a series planned for the investigation of the extension of the Waterberg Coalfield into this Territory. Geological mapping of the area was undertaken during 1951. The first borehole is now at a depth of 414 feet and is expected to reach the coal bearing strata at about a thousand feet.

During the period under review two major undertakings in respect of mineral exploration have been the examination of the copper prospects at Magogaphate in the Eastern Bamangwato Reserve and the recommencement of investigations at the Bushman Mine north-west of Francistown.

Magogaphate was one of the more promising copper occurrences reported by the geologists of the Victoria Prospecting Company, who examined a large area of the Territory during the nineteen thirties. This survey had made preliminary investigations there during 1950. Detailed work was commenced during the year under review. Subsequent to this some diamond drilling was carried out and an unexpected result of the drilling was the discovery of an horizon of nickeliferous pyrrhotite and pentlandite. The percentage nickel in the drill core ranged from .26 to .71.

Of importance is the detailed work now being carried on at the Bushman Mine. Fairly complete particulars of the early history of the mine have been obtained as a result of a search initiated by the Department, though mine plans are still lacking. It is nevertheless clear that some high copper percentages occur in the richer parts of the ore body. In the early days only these portions were of workable grade. With modern mining

practice and methods of recovery the average copper content of the ore body (including the disseminated copper outside the rich zones) does not appear to fall below the limits of workability.

While the mine looks promising at present an unknown factor is the continuation of the ore body in depth. One aspect of the present survey is designed to investigate this, and to gain an idea of possible ore reserves.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

There are none.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are no established societies.

CHAPTER VII SOCIAL SERVICES

1. EDUCATION

The problems of administration and control of education in Bechuanaland present unusual difficulties resulting from a number of factors, the chief of which are:

- (1) the territory's great size and extraordinary difficulties of communication and travel ;
- (2) the limited financial resources and
- (3) the very small part played by mission societies and other voluntary agencies in education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The European professional staff of the Education Department in 1947 was 6. For reasons of economy the establishment was later reduced to 5 and the effective strength became 4 when in July 1952 the Homecrafts

Education officer resigned. Subsequent advertisements have not produced a suitable replacement. Similarly of an African inspectorate comprising 1 Assistant Education Officer and 6 Supervisors of Schools only five of the posts were filled.

AFRICAN EDUCATION

The schools of the Protectorate consist of one Teacher Training College conducted by Government : 2 Junior Secondary Boarding Schools, of which one is the Roman Catholic Mission College at Khale and the other the Bamangwato College at Moeng, built by the Bamangwato tribe ; 2 tribal day secondary schools : 142 primary schools, of which 115 were conducted by tribal school Committees, 24 by Government in the Crown Lands, and 3 by Missions. The total numbers of pupils were : at the Training College 56 : in secondary schools 152 : in primary schools 18,184. 11,487 of the pupils were girls and 6,849 boys.

The Dutch Reformed Church also conducts a small Homecrafts Centre which offers a three-years course for girls, and a one-year course for teachers already qualified who wish to specialize in the teaching of homecrafts.

The average school-going age is difficult to assess with accuracy, varying as it does between 6 and at least 12 years. Many children do not know their ages. However, an average admission age of $8\frac{1}{2}$ years might be approximately correct. The average school life is not more than 4 years.

The Education Department exercises professional control and direction of all education in the Protectorate and is directly responsible for the administration of the Teacher Training College and of schools in the Crown Lands. Tribal schools are tribally financed with the exception of the Bamangwato College which, like the Mission schools, is Government aided.

The present temporary Teacher Training College, whose accommodation is approximately 50 pupils, will be replaced by a new training school of double that capacity for which a Colonial Development and Welfare building grant of almost £39,000 is available. From this college and from extra-territorial institutions an annual average number of 30 qualified teachers is recruited to meet wastage through resignation and gradually to replace the unqualified teachers, now rather less than 50 per cent of the total of over 500 African teachers.

Until 1953 the Bechuanaland Protectorate was dependent on neighbouring territories, particularly on the Union of South Africa, for a great deal of secondary education, practically all vocational education and all higher education but the Union will not accept any new extra-territorial secondary and vocational students into its schools in 1954 : the universities will continue to take High Commission Territories students until 1958 and before that date it is hoped that the Central African University should

be in operation. Meantime preparations are being made to deal with the situation by extending educational facilities in the Protectorate and by increased co-operation with Basutoland and Swaziland.

The number of Protectorate African students attending University is small. In 1953 one completed a medical course, one was taking a science course and one an arts course, and a fourth was reading for a degree in Basuto languages. The first three held Protectorate bursaries while the fourth was a Colonial Development and Welfare scholar.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION

For the small European community, 9 primary schools are conducted, 2 by Government and 7 by local Committees. At Ghanzi, the most remote European settlement in Southern Africa, a boarding school capable of accommodating 60 pupils was opened in July. The total cost of the school was almost £16,000 of which the community contributed £2,000. This school will be run on farm-school lines, offering practical rural training as well as the usual academic subjects. Statistics of pupils attending European schools in the Protectorate show a total number of about 250, with a slight majority of boys and 3 out of every 5 coming from Afrikaans-speaking homes.

Older children, and those for whom no local primary education exists, attend schools in the Union of South Africa and in Southern Rhodesia. Exact figures are not available but the number is about 170, most of whom receive Government grants or bursaries.

COLOURED EDUCATION

The Eurafrikan community in Bechuanaland is small and most of their children attend African Tribal schools. There are however, 5 small Protectorate Coloured schools of which 232 pupils were enrolled during 1953. Of the 9 teachers employed, only 2 were qualified

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE FUND

Under Scheme D.1045 (Improvement of Education) a sum of £90,090 has been made available for capital and recurrent expenditure in the Protectorate in the period 1st April, 1948 to 31st March, 1956. Of this sum £3,500 capital expenditure was provided for the Lobatsi European school and £14,590 for the Ghanzi European Boarding School. £38,000 is earmarked for the erection and equipment of an African Teacher Training College.

The balance of £34,000 is being devoted to recurrent expenditure in encouraging Agricultural Education, Homecrafts Education, Youth Movements and Welfare, including the running of a mobile cinema. Under a separate scheme D.1930 a grant-in-aid of £1,000 was made to St. Joseph's College, Khale to assist towards costs of additional buildings necessitated by increased enrolments.

FURTHER EDUCATION

ADULT EDUCATION LIBRARY, FILMS

Funds available for education are so limited that little can be done beyond providing ordinary schooling for the children who wish, or who are able to attend school, i.e. approximately one third of the estimated number of school-going age. Later in this chapter an account will be found of the use of films and the encouragement of local libraries.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND WAGES OF TEACHERS

A revision of teachers' salaries was made in April, 1953, all scales being improved. A few of the Tribal School Committees were not able immediately to introduce the new scales so that the previous policy of maintaining uniformity of teachers' salaries throughout the Protectorate had to be abandoned.

FINANCE

Expenditure on education in the Protectorate for the calendar year 1953 was as follows :

From Government sources	£41,174
„ Tribal „	39,471
„ Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	11,320
„ Missions (approximately).	5,000
Total :	£96,965

2. PUBLIC HEALTH

During 1953, 257,709 out-patients were dealt with at various centres, a reduction of 90,627 as compared with 1952. The chief reason for this was the great reduction in numbers from Kazangula, one of the chief recruiting centres of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association. Further, one mission station was without a doctor during the year. Of the total number, 91,432 were first attendances and the proportion of males to females was roughly 2 : 3.

8,751 in-patients were admitted, with 235 deaths, as against 8,318 and 293 respectively in 1952.

The nosological return at Appendix VI indicates the types of disease encountered ; figures are for first attendances only.

17,819 recruits were examined during the year chiefly for the Rand and Orange Free State gold mines and Cape manganese mines. Of these, 4,164 were from tropical areas.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

There are Government Hospitals at the following centres :

Lobatsi	94	beds
Lobatsi Mental Home	21	„
Serowe	111	„
Francistown	52	„
Maun	34	„
Total	312	„

There are Government Dispensaries at :

Mahalapye (8 beds for emergencies)	
Gaberones	Moeng *
Tsau	Shoshong
Sephopo *	Kalamari *
Shakawe	Machaneng
Palapye	Sefhare *
Good Hope *	Tonota
Ramoutsa *	Gabane
Makopo's	Kalkfontein
Kraal *	Tshane

* No Government buildings available, but accommodation improvised for visits which take place at least monthly, usually weekly.

In addition, there are the following mission hospitals and dispensaries.

Kanye – Seventh Day Adventist Mission	68	beds
Molepolole – United Free Church of Scotland	56	„
Mochudi – Dutch Reformed Church Mission	21	„
Maun – London Missionary Society Maternity Centre	10	„
Ramoutsa – Hermannsburg Lutheran Mission.	13	„
Khale – Roman Catholic Mission	5	„
Kazangula – Witwatersrand Native Labour Asso- ciation for employees	6	„
Pitsani – Molopo (Dispensary Only).	–	
Total	212	„

The total number of beds, therefore, is 532 as compared with 459 in 1952, that is one bed for every 560 of the population.

The professional staff of the Medical Department consists of the Director, 10 Medical Officers, 4 Matrons and 13 Nursing Sisters. There are also three Health Inspectors and auxiliary and clerical staff. There are 5 medical missionaries and subsidiary mission staff, both European and African. One European dentist is registered in the territory but he has almost completely retired from practice.

The training of African Nurses remains a 3-year course in general medical and surgical nursing and a 1-year course in midwifery, at the end of which they receive a local certificate and are recognized as staff nurses.

African Pupil Dispensers and Pupil Sanitary Inspectors receive training under the direction of Medical Officers and Health Inspectors, and are required to pass local examinations.

EPIDEMIC AND GENERAL DISEASES

Yellow Fever

The position regarding Yellow Fever remains unchanged. Air transport of mine recruits to Francistown from Nyasaland and the North-west Protectorate is carried out with precautions which are rigidly enforced.

Tuberculosis

Notified cases of tuberculosis numbered 1,579 (1,391).^{*} There were 33 deaths (22).^{*}

Trypanosomiasis

4 cases (13) were reported during the year, with one death (3) all from the N'gamiland area. 521 prophylactic injections of pentamidine were

^{*} Figures in brackets are for 1952.

administered to personnel employed in the Tsetse Fly Control scheme. A Tsetse Fly Control Officer was appointed in June, 1953.

Diphtheria

170 (112) cases were reported with 29 deaths (9). The areas chiefly affected were Serowe, Maun, Tshane and Mahalapye. 4,133 prophylactic inoculations were given.

Small pox

20 (73) cases only were reported with no deaths.

Malaria

1,865 (2,044) cases were notified with 3 (4) deaths. Anti-malarial drugs are distributed through the traders at sub-economic rates, and in many instances free of cost. School children in malarial areas are supplied with paludrine free of charge.

Miscellaneous Infectious Disease

1,006 (1,210) cases of pertussis, 486 (728) of measles, 25 (28) meningitis with three deaths and 4 (4) of acute anterior poliomyelitis were recorded.

CONFERENCE

The Director of Medical Services attended the World Health Organization Seminar on Yellow Fever at Kampala in September, and also visited the Sudan.

BUILDINGS

Extensions to Lobatsi Mental Home were completed during the year.

LEGISLATION

High Commissioner's Notice 257 of 1952. Cancellation of Medical Service Regulations.

Government Notice 79 of 1952. In- and Out-Patient charges in Government Hospitals.

High Commissioner's Notice No. 78 of 1953. Amendment to Medical Service Regulations published under High Commissioner's Notice No. 54 of 1930.

High Commissioner's Notice 97 of 1953 – Amendment to Public Health Regulations page 182 of Volume III of the Laws. (Amendment by High Commissioner's Notice 160 of 1953).

Proclamation 61 of 18.9.1953 – Bechuanaland Protectorate Regulation of Advertisements.

Proclamation 67 of 2.10.1953 (Item 6) Bechuanaland Protectorate Trading Proclamation (Chemist Licences).

PUBLICATIONS

Laufer, W. E. and Freedman M. L. "Camoquin in Malaria." *S. Afr. M. J.* 1953. 27.

Squires, B. T. "Human Salivary Amylase in Relation to Diet." *J. Physiol.* 1953. 119–153.

Squires, B. T. "Tongue Patterns of African Children in Health and Malnutrition." *Trans. Roy. Soc. Trop. Med. & Hyg.* 1953. 47. 329.

Squires, B. T. "Ultra-Violet Fluorescence of the Tongue in African Children." *S. Afr. Med. J.* 1953. 27. 759.

3. HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The majority of the people live in the traditional type of hut with mud walls and a thatched roof. The type and soundness of construction vary considerably, but on the whole the huts are maintained in good condition. They are usually constructed by the owner and his family, sometimes with help from friends, on land allocated by the Chief or local headmen. Even in the towns there is little or no overcrowding and there are no slums.

A few of the wealthier Africans have had European type houses built. Europeans usually live in detached houses of brick or concrete.

Public Health Regulations made under Cap. 49 of the Laws, are administered by the Medical Officer of Health and Health Inspectors in the major centres of population. It is not always possible for the smaller centres to be inspected regularly but the absence of overcrowding makes rigid enforcement of many of the regulations unnecessary.

Fourteen European and twelve African Government houses were completed during the year.

4. SOCIAL WELFARE

The Bechuana mode of life being largely communal, many social problems are effectively solved within the framework of Tribal Law and Custom. The sense of communal obligation is very real and the care of orphans, the aged and infirm is voluntarily undertaken by relatives according to an established order of responsibility.

An annual Government provision of £500 is available, if required, for the relief of destitution, and Government or Mission Hospitals and Clinics are established at strategic points to deal with serious illness or disease.

Throughout the whole sphere of social welfare official schemes are designed to augment, rather than to replace, those operating within the Tribal social structure.

REHABILITATION OF AFRICAN EX-SOLDIERS

The Bechuanaland Soldiers Benefit Fund has been closed by the National Council of the African Advisory Council to all but Bamangwato applicants, who for political reasons have been without a District Welfare Board for a few years and so have been unable to submit applications.

YOUTH MOVEMENTS

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are being introduced by agreement in the Bamangwato Reserve in place of the Boys' Brigade and the Girls' Life Brigade. The annual census of scouts and guides shows little change in numbers from the 1952 grand total of 3,484 as the new companies have not yet been enrolled. Week-end courses and model meetings have been held throughout the year and enthusiasm for Scouting continues to increase.

MOBILE CINEMA

A new mobile cinema is now in service fitted with improved projection and sound equipment. For the greater part of the year its activities were confined to the Bamangwato Reserve.

COMMUNITY CENTRES

An African Sports and Social Club is established at Francistown where members can read, write, play games and attend lectures, film and film strip shows and entertainments.

The Serowe Reader's Club has as its object the encouragement of cultural development by means of lectures, debates, discussions, readings and social events.

There is a Literary Club at Sikwani, and at Maun the community is working to raise funds to build a new Community Hall.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Francistown Group continues to run a highly successful school feeding scheme for African children in the Location.

CHAPTER VIII

LEGISLATION

The following were the principal enactments during the year :

- (1) Proclamation No. 16. Subordinate Courts (amendment) Proclamation which empowers Administrative Officers to hold a Subordinate Court according to their rank in any part of the Territory instead of only in their own districts. It also enables the courts to order that a native, who brings an action against another native should begin such action in a Native Court. The proclamation empowers the Chief Justice to order any case to be transferred for hearing to a district other than that in which the offence was committed.
- (2) Proclamation No. 17. Railway (Amendment) : Proclamation, which governs annual payments from the Railways to the Bechuanaland Protectorate Government.
- (3) Proclamation No. 18. Prisons (Amendment) Proclamation, which empowers the Resident Commissioner to establish temporary prisons.
- (4) Proclamation No. 24. Customs (Amendment) Proclamation, governing the disposal of fines and penalties and amending the schedule of duties.
- (5) Proclamation No. 29. Customs (Amendment No. 2) Proclamation, amending the schedule of duties.
- (6) Proclamation No. 37. Excise Duty (Aerated Beverages and Sweets) Proclamation, imposing excise duties on aerated beverages and sweets.
- (7) Proclamation No. 39. Game (Amendment) Proclamation. This Proclamation empowers the Resident Commissioner to fix rates of licence fees for the sale or export of game.

- (8) Proclamation No. 57. Liquor (Amendment) Proclamation, increasing the maximum penalties for the sale of liquor to or the possession of liquor by natives.
- (9) Proclamation No. 61. Regulation of Advertisements Proclamation, which controls advertisements of medicines and medical treatments.
- (10) Proclamation No. 63. Joint Stock Companies (Amendment) Proclamation controlling the reduction of share capital.
Proclamation No. 66. Hides and Skins (Amendment) Proclamation. This Proclamation provides for the making of regulations to govern the licensing of hide and skin dealers and increases penalties for breaches of the law.
- (11) Proclamation No. 67. Trading Proclamation. This consolidates and amends the various laws relating to trading and trades licensing.
- (12) Proclamation No. 71. Departmental Offences (Repeal) Proclamation. Certain disciplinary powers have been placed in the hands of the Resident Commissioner by General Orders and the Departmental Offences Proclamation was therefore repealed.
- (13) Proclamation No. 73. Livestock and Meat Industry Proclamation. This provides for the control and the operation of abattoirs, cold storage, canning plants, slaughter houses and bonemeal factories and provides machinery for the marketing, pricing, grading and inspection of meat and livestock.
- (14) Proclamation No. 81. Native Tax (Amendment) Proclamation.
- (15) Proclamation No. 82. Native Graded Tax (Amendment) Proclamation. These two proclamations alter the tax year from the financial year to the calendar year.
- (16) Proclamation No. 84. Control of Livestock industry (Amendment) Proclamation. This makes a number of alterations in detail to the principal law, including provision for licences for buyers' agents.

CHAPTER IX

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

JUSTICE

In criminal matters the High Court and Subordinate Courts are governed by the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation. This Proclamation follows the statutory law in force in the Union of South Africa.

In civil matters, except where native law and custom is involved, the Roman Dutch Common law in force in the Union of South Africa is followed.

This is so because in the Bechuanaland Protectorate the Cape of Good Hope laws promulgated up to the 10th June, 1891, remain in force, except where repealed or altered by Proclamation by the High Commissioner. The Courts of Law of the Protectorate consist of:

I. HIGH COURT

The High Court is a Superior Court of Record and, in addition to any other jurisdiction conferred by the local law, possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, power, and authorities vested in the Supreme Court of South Africa.

Although the decision in every case, civil and criminal, is vested exclusively in the presiding Judge, he sits with four Assessors (two Administrative Officers and two Africans) who act in an advisory capacity.

In practice all four Assessors sit in every criminal trial and in every criminal appeal.

In civil cases the practice is for the Judge to sit alone where only law, other than native law and custom, and not fact is involved. Where native law and custom is involved the Judge sits with all four Assessors or with two African Assessors only, depending on the character of each particular case.

There is no local Court of Appeal and appeals go direct to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

2. SUBORDINATE COURTS

OF THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CLASS

In the various districts of the Territory there are Subordinate Courts of the First Class presided over by the District Commissioner of each district, and also Subordinate Courts of the Second and Third Class presided over by Assistant District Officers and Cadets, respectively. Appeals lie from all these Subordinate Courts to the High Court.

The powers of these Courts are as follows:

(a) *Criminal*

(i) *First Class*: Can impose sentences up to a maximum of two years imprisonment with or without hard labour, or a fine up to one hundred pounds, or both imprisonment and fine, provided that the maximum imprisonment of two years is not exceeded. In certain cases and subject to certain safe-guards a whipping not exceeding fifteen strokes with a cane may be imposed.

(ii) *Second Class*. The maximum sentence is imprisonment with or without hard labour up to one year, or a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or both imprisonment and fine, provided that the maximum sentence of

one year is not exceeded. A whipping not exceeding eight strokes with a cane may be imposed in certain cases and subject to certain safe-guards.

(iii) *Third Class*. The maximum sentence is imprisonment with or without hard labour up to six months, or a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds, or both imprisonment and fine, provided that the maximum sentence of six months is not exceeded. A Third Class Court cannot impose a sentence of whipping.

Subordinate Courts have no power to try a person charged with treason, murder, rape, sedition or an offence relating to coinage or currency, except that the Attorney-General may remit a rape case for trial by a Subordinate Court.

(b) *Increased Criminal jurisdiction*

The Attorney-General may remit a case (not being treason, murder, sedition or an offence relating to coinage or currency) to a Subordinate Court for trial with increased jurisdiction, after the holding of a preparatory examination. When so remitted with increased jurisdiction the powers of punishment are :

- (i) *First Class*: Imprisonment up to four years; fine not exceeding two hundred pounds,
- (ii) *Second Class*: Imprisonment up to two years ; fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Note: There is no remittal to a Third Class Court and therefore no increased jurisdiction for such a Court.

(c) *Criminal Review*

In criminal cases all sentences by Subordinate Courts of the First Class are subject to review by the High Court when the punishment imposed exceeds six months' imprisonment or a fine exceeding fifty pounds.

As regards the Second and Third Class Subordinate Courts they are also subject to review by the High Court when the punishment imposed exceeds three months' imprisonment or a fine exceeding twenty-five pounds.

(d) *Civil*

In civil cases Subordinate Courts of the First Class have jurisdiction in all actions where the amount in dispute does not exceed five hundred pounds, subject to the right of such Courts to transfer cases to the Native Courts for hearing, and of the Second Class where the matter in dispute does not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds. Third Class Subordinate Courts have jurisdiction where either party is a European and the amount in dispute does not exceed ten pounds.

3. NATIVE COURTS

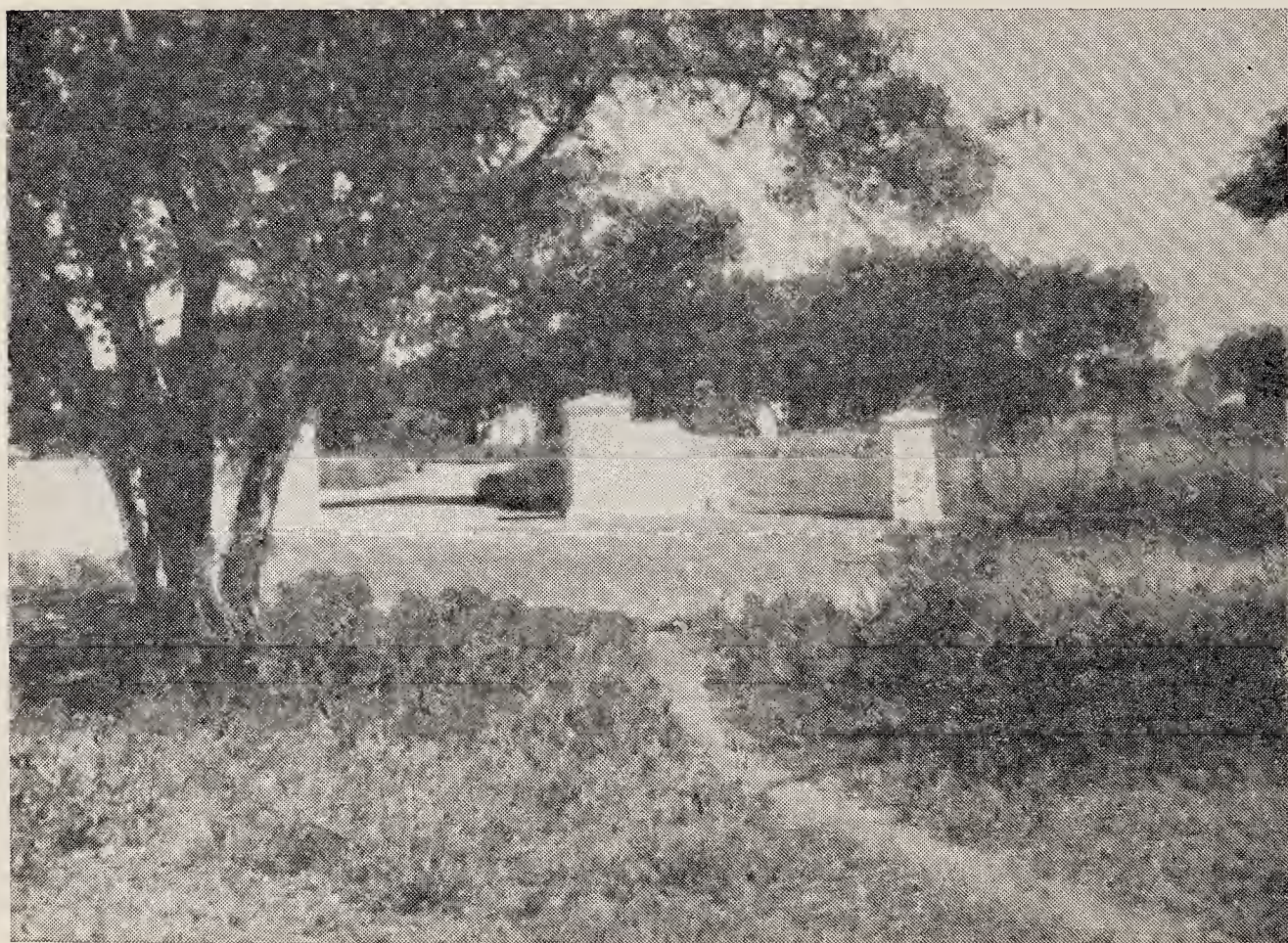
These are governed by Cap. 5 of the Laws.



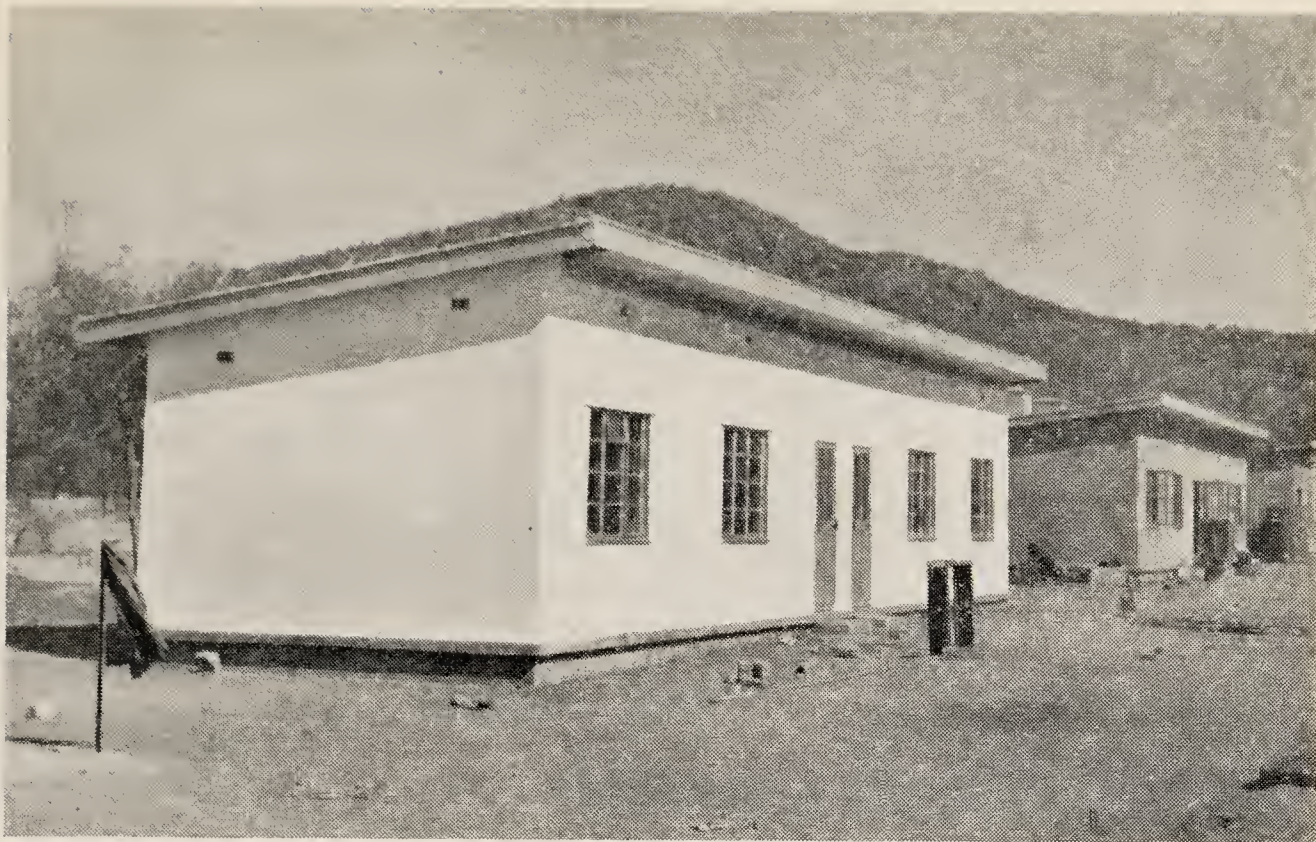
Elephants on Zweizwe Flats, Chobe District



Animal group in a Grazing Experiment at the Morale Experimental Station



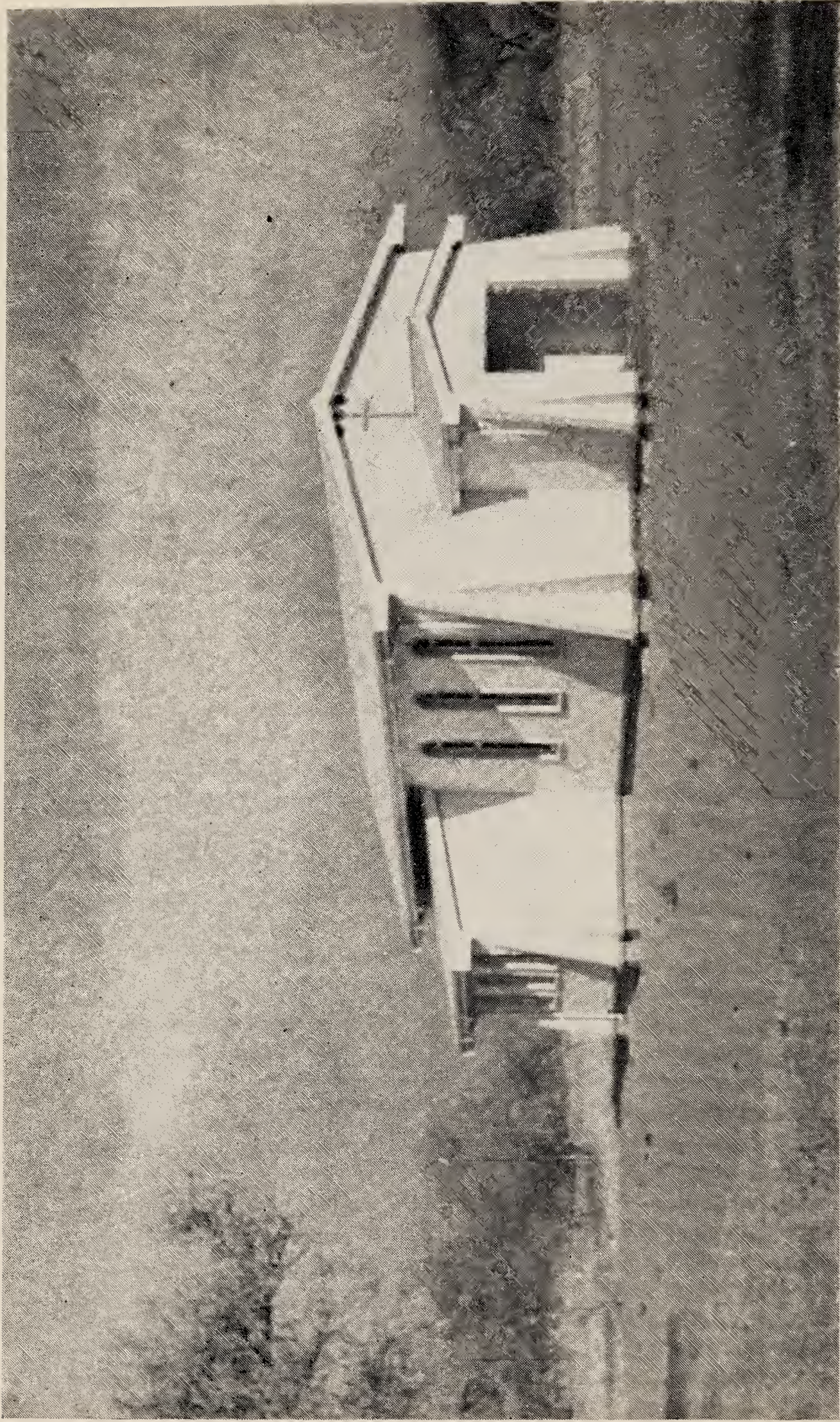
Entrance to Agricultural Department Offices and Experimental Station, Mahalapye



New African Quarters, Lobatsi



Old African Quarters, Lobatsi



Anglican Church, Gaberones

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENTS

I. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

This department is headed by the Chief Justice, who is also Chief Justice of Basutoland and of Swaziland. He is resident at Maseru in Basutoland and holds Sessions in the Protectorate when necessary.

Under the Chief Justice there are the Registrar, High Court, and the various Presiding Officers of the Subordinate Courts – that is the District Officers and Assistant District Officers in their judicial capacity.

During the year under review the following statistics are of interest :

(a) High Court

In criminal trials twelve persons were indicted of whom all were eighteen years or over. There were twelve charges against those persons on which there were eleven convictions and one acquittal ; five of those convictions were for murder.

Criminal review cases from Subordinate Courts totalled one hundred and three.

There were twenty-five criminal appeals of which two were dismissed, twenty were allowed, one was sent back for re-hearing and two were pending at the end of the year.

There were twenty-two civil cases of which sixteen were disposed of and six were pending at the end of year.

Civil appeals from Subordinate Courts totalled four of which one was dismissed, and three were pending at the end of the year.

(b) Subordinate Courts

In criminal cases 2,668 persons were tried of whom three hundred and forty-three were under eighteen years of age. There were convictions of 3,204 charges and acquittals on 162 charges. Most of the charges were in respect of offences against the person, stock theft, offences other than stock theft against property, liquor and drug offences.

Including those pending at the end of 1952, and those registered in 1953, there were six hundred and forty-three civil cases of which five hundred and fifty-one were heard. The reason the remainder were not heard is because the parties did not set them down for hearing.

Detailed statistics will be found in Appendix V.

2. LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The work of the Legal Department comprises of the work of the Master of the High Court, the Sheriff of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, the Registrar of Deeds, the Registrar of United Kingdom Trade Marks,

the registration of Union Trade Marks and Patents, the Registrar of Births and Deaths, the Registrar of Marriages, the Registrar of Brands and the control of Crown Leases etc. etc. During 1953 the work done was as follows :

(a) *Master's Office*

19 new Estates were filed and numerous old Estates were dealt with or completed.

(b) *Sheriff's Office*

Arrangements were made for the execution of 2 death sentences and for the service or execution of 40 processes of different kinds.

(c) *Deeds Registry*

- (i) 49 transfers of immovable property were registered ; the purchase prices or valuations of such property amounting to £137,403.
- (ii) 30 bonds were registered involving loans amounting to £115,663. In addition, bonds were cancelled or ceded.
- (iii) various companies etc. were registered.
- (iv) In addition, numerous searches were made at the instance of the banks and attorneys and considerable research was conducted to establish the balances of land held by the British South Africa Company.

(d) *Trade Marks and Patents*

3 Patents, 61 Union Trade Marks and 23 United Kingdom Trade Marks were registered and many assignments and renewals were also recorded.

(e) *Births, Marriages and Deaths*

90 births were registerered, of which 70 (60 Europeans, 10 Asiatics and Coloureds) actually took place in 1953 ; 20 deaths were registered, of which 17 (14 Europeans and 3 Asiatics or Coloureds) actually took place in 1953 ; and 249 marriages (all races) were registered.

(f) *Brands*

242 Brands were registered.

(g) *Crown Leases*

Control was maintained over 81 Crown Leases.

II. POLICE

The crime statistics for 1953 reveal that the total number of cases handled by the Police was 5,230, representing an increase of 1,602 cases over the figure for 1952, which was itself the highest figure then on record.

At the end of 1952 the number of cases still under investigation was 492 – almost 10% of the total number of cases reported. This high figure was due very largely to the shortage of police officers and to lack of training and experience in many of the members of the Force.

The number of Stock Theft cases investigated increased from 278 in 1952 to 327 in 1953. In all 880 head of stock were reported stolen and 508 head were recovered. Of the latter number, arrests were effected and the culprits were convicted in respect of 186 animals.

Of 327 Stock theft cases investigated in 1953, 186 were sent for trial and convictions were obtained in 179 cases resulting in the punishment of 219 African males and 1 African female. 25 cases were found false on enquiry, 12 were undetected, 30 were withdrawn before issue of process and 2 were closed upon the issuing of warrants of arrest.

An analysis of serious crime handled during the year reveals that of the total of 1,379 cases 860 were disposed of by the Courts and 872 persons were convicted. 234 of the cases remained under investigation, 72 were found false on enquiry, 95 were closed as undetected, 76 were withdrawn by the police before issue of process and 19 were closed upon issue of warrants of arrest, the accused persons still being at large.

Three African N.C.O's were sent to Maseru during the last quarter of 1953 to be trained as prosecutors. The results were promising and more Africans will undergo similar courses later on in the year.

III. PRISONS

There are two gaols in the Territory at Gaberones and Francistown and there are lock-ups at Lobatsi, Mochudi, Tshabong, Maun, Kasane, Serowe, Palapye, Mahalapye, Machaneng, Kanye, Molepolole, and Ghanzi. The prisons and lock-ups are in charge of the District Commissioner in each district; at Francistown and Gaberones gaols there is a European gaoler but all the lock-ups are staffed with African warders. There is a permanent wardress at Francistown and another at Gaberones and if a female prisoner is admitted to one of the lock-ups, temporary wardresses are engaged. At Maun, Serowe and Gaberones there is a gaol cook; at the other prisons and lock-ups the cooking is satisfactorily done by prisoners. The average daily prison population, for all gaols was 246.72.

45 offences, not including escapes, were committed. 29 prisoners escaped, all from working parties outside the prisons; 19 of them were recaptured.

The health of the prisoners during the year was good, the daily average on the sick list being 9.5 only. There are no facilities for the education of prisoners though elementary peasant agriculture is taught on the gaol plot at Gaberones gaol.

Remission of sentences is governed by paragraphs 153–158 of the Prison Regulations (Cap. 54 of the Laws), which provide that every prisoner

serving a sentence for a period exceeding one month shall, according to his conduct and industry, be allowed an ordinary remission not exceeding one-third of his sentence. Remission can be forfeited for prison offences or generally bad behaviour.

Power is also vested in the High Commissioner to allow special remissions.

There are no approved schools or similar institutions in the Territory nor are there any arrangements for the aftercare of discharged prisoners but District Commissioners are very ready to render them any assistance possible.

CHAPTER X

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND PUBLIC WORKS

At Francistown there is an electricity supply owned and operated by the Tati Company. The Colonial Development Corporation at Lobatsi has installed a power station and supplies its own works and buildings, the hotel and a few private persons. It is hoped that it will be possible to extend the system so as to give a supply to the general public. Each Government hospital in the Territory generates its own electricity (all have X-ray apparatus) and a few residents and hotels have installed private electric plants. The Government workshop at Gaberones also has its own plant. At each district headquarters and at Palapye, Mahalapye and Ramathlabama Government provides a water supply for its own use and for its employees but it is not generally available for the public.

Apart from these services, and from the railway, telegraph and telephone system, there are no public utilities.

The work of the Public Works Department covers and includes all activities connected with :

- (a) Construction and maintenance of roads and bridges,
- (b) Construction and maintenance of buildings,
- (c) Provision and maintenance of water supplies,
- (d) Maintenance of Waterways,
- (e) Maintenance of Mechanical Transport and running of garage and central workshops,
- (f) Construction and maintenance of Aerodromes and emergency landing grounds.
- (g) Geodetic and topographical Surveys,
- (h) Town planning and development.

WATER SUPPLIES

Under Colonial Development and Welfare fund scheme D.990 the following progress is reported :

Surface Water Development consists of the construction of small stock dams and larger observation works for the supply of water to towns and the Rhodesia Railways.

During the year 1953 a total of eight stock dams were constructed, one in the Bamalete Reserve, one in the Batlokwa Reserve and six in the Bamangwato Reserve. These eight dams have a total capacity of 120 acre feet, are capable of watering 5,325 head of cattle for about half the year and a smaller number permanently. They have enabled some 350 square miles of grazing to be developed which was previously unused or only partially used. The total number of dams now constructed under this scheme amounts to 54.

Only one foreman with six tractors and ancilliary equipment was used on this work during the year to build the dams described and also to repair a dam which is an important water supply at Molepolole.

Further the construction of a water supply for the Rhodesia Railways and the Government officials at Mahalapye is now nearing completion. It has supplied several million gallons to the Rhodesia Railways since it came into partial operation at the end of September.

The above mentioned schemes were financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Scheme D.990 and D.1,409 A, the latter being used to provide funds required for the Mahalapye Water Works.

A scheme financed from "Advances Railway Water Supplies" was started at Notwani in June and a considerable sum was spent on plant and wages in clearing the site and stock-piling crushed stone and sand. Unfortunately an appeal was lodged by a riparian owner on the river on which the works were being constructed and as the result of a judgment adverse to Government being given by the High Court last December, this work has had to be discontinued.

Preparations and surveys have been made for a water supply on the Inchwe River near Francistown intended to serve both the Rhodesia Railways and the town of Francistown.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE
SCHEME D. 678

A total of 61 boreholes were drilled during the year, of which 27 are productive. The footage drilled amounted to 14,019 feet and the yield developed amounted to 32,640 gallons an hour.

Work on underground water was continued mainly in the tribal reserves and quarantine camps but much attention was also given to the development of water along the stock export route from Ghanzi to Lobatsi.

W A T E R W A Y S

In the N'gamiland Waterways Survey Scheme reconnaissance surveys and levelling in the field were continued during the 1953 working season and the extent of these operations, as visualized in the scheme, were completed a little ahead of schedule.

Work connected with the delivery and erection of machinery for papyrus clearing was delayed owing to the great distance involved in transport and the necessity to replace certain mechanical parts that were found to require strengthening. It also became necessary to break off from work on the machinery in order to enter the internal swamp regions to take levels during the only time of the year when access to that area is possible.

Tests on the operation of the papyrus clearing machinery were undertaken later in the year - viz. October, when it was found that although the machine was capable of performing the functions for which it was designed further modifications would be required to enable it to cope properly with some of the conditions met in N'gamiland.

As funds in addition to those provided in the scheme would be required to undertake any further alterations to the papyrus clearing machinery, the survey party returned to Mafeking in November in order to undertake work connected with the compilation of maps, drawings, etc. for the general report on the scheme. It is considered that work on the report will not be completed before March, 1954 when the scheme is scheduled to end.

B U I L D I N G S

Funds to a total value of £115,853 were approved for buildings during the year.

The following buildings were completed :

- Post Office, Gaberones
- New Store Accommodation, Medical Department, Mafeking
- European School at Ghanzi
- Five houses for Veterinary staff, Lobatsi
- Two houses at Gaberones
- African Housing Francistown (10 Junior type) (2 Senior type)
- Extension of 13 rooms to Mental Quarters, Lobatsi
- Three Houses at Mahalapye
- Construction of strong room for Police, Mafeking
- Extension to telephone exchange, Francistown

The following work is under construction :

- Two Houses at Gaberones
- One House at Palapye
- One House at Werda
- Abattoir, Francistown
- Veterinary Office, Serowe

Work is still proceeding on the Francistown Abattoir, which has now reached the plastering stage.

The Architect proceeded to Swaziland to assist the Administration in the preparation of plans for new public offices in Mbabane comprising Courtroom, retiring rooms and chambers for Counsel, complete new offices for the District Commissioner including Tax offices and conference room at an estimated cost of approximately £14,000. He also prepared plans for new buildings in Bremersdorp comprising a new post office, District Commissioner's offices and court at an estimated cost of £16,000 and sketch schemes for proposed alteration to Hlatikulu Hospital at an estimated cost of £20,000.

Working drawings have been prepared for :

- Additions to Residency, Ghanzi
- Additions to Post Office, Serowe
- Ante-natal Clinic, Serowe
- New Police Camp, Sandfontein
- Additions to Residency, Maun
- Additions to Administrative Office
- Additions to Veterinary Department
- Alterations at Hospital, Lobatsi
- Veterinary Office, Lobatsi.

Nine prefabricated houses have been ordered. Work on the Teachers' Training Centre under Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Scheme D.1045 has been held up owing to failure to locate an adequate borehole water supply and inability to procure an alternative surface water supply. Working drawings are complete.

CHAPTER XI

COMMUNICATIONS

RAILWAYS

The main railway line from Cape Town to the Rhodesias passes through the Protectorate entering at Ramathlabama 886 miles from Cape Town and leaving at Ramaquabane 394 miles further north. The single track line runs roughly parallel to the eastern boundary of the Protectorate at an average distance from it of about 50 miles. The railway within the Protectorate formed part of the undertakings owned and operated by the Rhodesia Railways Limited which have been transferred to a statutory body established under the laws of Southern Rhodesia and operating under the laws of the three territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND VEHICLES

The roads in the Protectorate are of earth or sand formed to shape and camber, the only exceptions being where they pass through townships and have been gravelled (and in one case tarred) for short lengths. The aggregate length of gravelling is a fraction of one per cent of the total road mileage and the roads must therefore be classified as dirt roads only. Motor vehicle registrations during the year were 477 cars, 667 commercial vehicles, 16 tractors, 11 trailers and 5 motor cycles.

The most important main roads, totalling approximately 550 miles in length are maintained by the Public Works Department. In the north of the Protectorate the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association maintains approximately 950 miles of road towards the cost of which Government contributes. District and by-roads are given as much attention as possible by District Commissioners who receive small allocations of funds to carry out essential maintenance and minor repairs.

The sum of £18,000 was voted for road maintenance for the financial year 1953-54. The first new road grader arrived in Gaberones on the 22nd October, a second has since arrived with two others due early in 1954. Unprecedented heavy summer rains caused extensive damage to the main roads throughout the Protectorate. Further late rains in April and May caused additional extensive damage.

Five stone and concrete pipe culverts have been completed between the border and Ramaquabane. Nine concrete pipe and tank culverts have been built between Jonyane and Serowe, by-passing the bad road at Kgashwe Pan and the new road has been completed. Two culverts were completed at Mankwenyane and on the Molepolole road.

Two culverts have been widened on the Kanye road. One new culvert has been constructed in the Mahalapye area. A new low level bridge has been completed at Mogopitsane and another over the Monoka river on the Molepolole road. Work on the new bridge across the Mahalapye river will commence early in 1954.

RIVER AND LAKE TRANSPORT

There is no public service but canoe transport is used to some extent on the Okovango and Chobe Rivers.

AIR

There is a fortnightly air service between Francistown and Maun, leaving Francistown on alternate Wednesdays and returning the following day.

There are airfields at Gaberones, Mahalapye, Francistown and Maun. There are also landing grounds at Tshabong, Ghanzi and Shakawe and

emergency landing strips at Palapye, Makalamabedi, Mosetse, Odiakwe, Nata (Madsara), Kanyu, and Nokaneng. These were maintained during the year but no new construction was undertaken.

Work on the maintenance of existing aerodromes and landing grounds has continued. The new aerodrome at Serowe with one mile of clear runway has been fenced in and relief drains have been dug. The flightway to the north-east has been cleared to make the drome' suitable for any type of aircraft. A landing strip at Molepolole has been completed and the Lobatsi strip will be fenced in early in 1954. Mahalapye and Gaberones aerodromes are in good condition and a portion of the Maun aerodrome is being gravelled to accommodate Dakotas.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS

The main centres of population adjacent to the railway line are connected to the South African and Southern Rhodesian telegraph system. Lines north of Lobatsi are operated by the Southern Rhodesia Government and those south of that town by the Union Government.

There is an extensive wireless service in the Protectorate. The first installations were erected in 1935 and the system was originally intended only for official administrative communication with stations remote from the telegraph line. Public demand, however, soon made it necessary to accept telegrams from the public for transmission over the system, which is now linked with the telegraph services of the Union and Southern Rhodesia through the Government wireless network controlled from Mafeking. Some years later a Police wireless system was established and though this is primarily for the transmission of Police and other official messages, telegrams from the public are accepted at those stations at which there is no other form of telegraphic communication. Altogether there are 34 stations 21 of which are owned by Government and are controlled by the Commissioner of Police, 6 are owned by the Colonial Development Corporation, 5 by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, 1 by the Bamangwato College at Moeng and 1 by the Chobe Timber Concessions at Serondella.

There are 8 post offices in the Territory at Francistown, Palapye, Serowe, Mahalapye, Gaberones, Lobatsi, Kanye and Maun at which money order and saving bank business is transacted. In addition there are 27 postal agencies at the smaller centres.

CHAPTER XII

PRESS, BROADCASTING FILMS AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

No newspapers are published in the Protectorate. South African newspapers circulate and there is an African paper "Naledi ya Batswana" published in Johannesburg in Tswana which enjoys a limited circulation among the better educated Africans. Government articles on matters of general interest appear regularly in this publication.

The Government wireless station in Mafeking in addition to providing the link between the Protectorate wireless system and the South Africa and Southern Rhodesian telegraphs systems, broadcasts light musical programmes twice a day by arrangement with the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

There are no cinemas in the Protectorate though in the larger centres an occasional film is shown in a local hall or hotel. There is a Government owned mobile cinema van which makes tours approximately every two months during which it gives from 20 to 25 entertainments to audiences which average 1,000 people. The films are mainly educational and of general interest with a certain amount of fiction.

There is no information service but the Government Secretary and Heads of Departments issue monthly news letters to officials suitable portions of which are conveyed to the public.

CHAPTER XIII

LOCAL FORCES

There are none.

PART III

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the western boundary of the Union of South Africa, which follows the Notwani, Marico and Crocodile or Limpopo rivers, on the north-east by Southern Rhodesia and on the north and on the west by the Caprivi Zipfel and by the Territory of South West Africa, with the Kalahari desert extending over most of the western areas west and south of N'gamiland as far as latitude 27 degrees. This is not a desert in the commonly accepted sense of the word, but consists of vast expanses of undulating sand-belts with out-crops of lime-stone here and there. Large areas are wooded like park lands studded with camelthorn and other indigenous trees. In the limestone belts water is sometimes found at depths from 30 to 100 feet so that it is possible that under the deep over-burden of sand there may exist untapped reservoirs of water. The northern and south-western corners of the Kalahari have the least vegetation and most sand dunes but elsewhere the grasses are excellent, and this is the natural habitat of the true aboriginal bushmen who lead a primitive nomadic existence, living chiefly on the flesh of game shot with poisoned arrows, supplementing this with wild fruits and roots.

The Protectorate has not been surveyed as a whole but its area is estimated at 275,000 square miles. The mean altitude is about 3,300 feet.

There is beautiful scenery in the north-western part of the Protectorate, in the Okovango delta into which the great Okovango River, flowing inland from the north-west, benevolently pours its flood waters, which, in seasons of heavy rainfall, flow as far south-east as the Makarikari salt lake and south and south-west into Lake Ngami. The Chobe area is also notable for its scenic beauty especially along the Chobe river, which flows into the Zambesi 60 miles west of the Victoria Falls.

The eastern portion of the country also has some fine hill scenery. The remainder, though it appears at first sight to be very flat, is in reality undulating and is rich in grasses, shrubs and trees. The south-eastern half is similar to the bushveld of the northern Transvaal. There are occasional outcrops of limestone and the surface is generally sandy and, except where boreholes and dams have been established, waterless. Old and well defined river courses which now-a-days flow only during the annual rains, indicate,

however, that at one time the country was well watered, as is still the case north and north-east of Lake Ngami. In certain areas elsewhere good underground waters exist and are being developed as funds permit.

The Protectorate as a whole is a natural game reserve for most species of the fauna and Government policy is aimed at their preservation.

C L I M A T E

The climate of the country, on the whole, is sub-tropical, but varies with latitude and altitude.

Latitude 22 degrees South passes through the centre of the country, and the northern areas of the Protectorate accordingly lie within the tropics.

The average rainfall in the Territory is 18 inches, but this varies from 25 inches in the north to 9 inches or less in the western Kalahari.

By far the greatest area of the more populated portion of the Protectorate lies within an extensive saucerlike depression having an altitude of 3,000 feet bounded by higher ground at the extreme south (Hildavale) and the north-east (Southern Rhodesia) where the altitudes are over 4,000 feet. There are also elevations at Kanye, Serowe and Ghanzi of 4,000 to 5000 feet.

The climate of the higher parts of the Territory is sub-tropical, varying to temperate. During the winter the days are pleasantly warm and the nights cold, with occasional frosts. The summer is hot but relief is sometimes obtained by a prevailing north-east breeze which generally springs up in the early part of the night. In the more lowlying parts during the winter, lasting from the beginning of May to the middle of August, it is pleasantly warm by day and comfortably cool at night, but in summer, which commences properly in October, the days are very hot and the nights uncomfortably warm. In August, as a rule, the annual seasonal winds from the west coast commence and, dessicated by the sand of the Kalahari, they resemble a "Simoon" and often continue until the equinox in September, sweeping across the whole country and carrying volumes of sand and dust.

The atmosphere throughout the year is very dry and this helps to mitigate the high temperatures, though to Europeans this dryness and strong sunlight week after week, without clouds to soften it, has the effect of producing nervous irritability, particularly in Europeans whose occupation is sedentary and does not permit of enough outdoor life.

If the necessary precautions are taken to guard against malaria, which is universal in the low-lying areas of the Territory, and provided sufficient outdoor exercise is taken, the climate is well suited to Europeans and their families.

Only four towns have a population of over 10,000 ; they are Kanye 23,000 ; Serowe 16,000 ; Molepolole 15,000 ; and Mochudi 12,000.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

The picture presented by Southern Africa in the first quarter of the 19th century, north of the narrow strip which then comprised the extent of the European settlement, was a dismal one of savage tribal wars, pillage and bloodshed. The primary cause of these conditions was the expansion of the Zulus who, under Chaka, a military genius who had created out of a comparatively insignificant people a disciplined and warlike nation, waged incessant and merciless war on those people unfortunate enough to be within their reach. These activities, like a stone thrown into a pond, created waves far beyond the impact of Zulu warriors. In order to escape the Zulus, tribes on their borders fled to all points of the compass, despoiling on their way the tribes in their path and thereby setting up a general movement of destructive migration.

The most ferocious of these predatory bands were the followers of an amazon called Mma-Ntatisi and her son Sekonyela. These marauders – part refugees and part banditti – came from tribes living in the neighbourhood of what is now Basutoland. They banded themselves together into some sort of cohesive army and advanced northwards and westwards, harrying and destroying everything that stood in their way.

In a different category were the Matebele. These were originally a group of Chaka's people under Mzilikazi, one of Chaka's principal captains. On one of his raids Mzilikazi embezzled the booty and deemed it prudent not to return home. He moved north-westwards and, after a destructive march, established himself in the neighbourhood of what is now Zeerust, where he conducted bloody and profitable raids in systematic fashion on the tribes within his reach. The forays of Chaka's disciplined and merciless impis, the wholesale pillage of the hordes of Mma-Ntatisi, the murderous exodus of the Matebele as well as endless migrations by other less important tribes, themselves torn by internecine quarrels, had reduced the country to a pitiable state of misery and confusion. Yet it was at this time, in 1820, that Robert Moffat of London Missionary Society, undaunted by the dangers of such an undertaking, established his mission at Kuruman in the country later to become British Bechuana land, and now incorporated in the Cape Province of the Union of South Africa.

Among the people most conveniently situated to receive Mzilikazi's onslaughts were those known as Bechuana, of Sotho stock – and hence related to the people of what is now Basutoland, and to several other tribes – who lived in the western Transvaal and westwards towards the

Kalahari. Like other Basuto people their early history is shrouded in legend.

As regards the principal tribes of the group the generally accepted tradition is that they are descended from a people ruled by a chief named Masilo who may have lived about the middle of the 17th century. Masilo had two sons, Mohurutshe and Malope. The former founded the line of the chiefs of the Bahurutshe¹, while the latter had three sons, Kwená, Ngwato and Ngwaketse. Ngwato and Ngwaketse at different times broke away from Kwená's tribe and went with their followers to live at a distance from each other. The Bahurutshe were set upon first by Mma-Ntatisi's horde and then by the Matebele. The home of this tribe is in the western Transvaal but scattered elements have attached themselves to the present ruling tribes of the Protectorate. A small group maintains some sort of independent existence near Francistown. The Bangwaketse, after several migrations, finally settled in their present country around Kanye while the Bamangwato founded a colony in the vicinity of Shoshong in the country occupied by the tribe to-day. The descendants of the Kwená section now live around Molepolole. Among the Bamangwato a further split occurred : Tawana, one of Chief Mathiba's sons, seceded at the end of the eighteenth century, and formed a new settlement in N'gamiland. The Batawana are still the ruling community in that area. Other important tribes of the Bechuana are the Bakgatla, the Bamalete and the Batlokwa. These are fairly recent immigrants into the Protectorate from the western Transvaal having arrived here in the nineteenth century. The Barolong, the greater number of whom to-day live in the Union, trace the genealogy of their chiefs to one Rolong, who lived at a time even more remote than did Masilo. The Barolong are settled along the southern border of the Protectorate and round Mafeking.

Soon after Moffat's arrival the existence of the tribe and of the mission was threatened by a horde of Bahlakwana and Maphuting, Sotho marauders from the east like the followers of Mma-Ntatisi, and set in motion by the same causes. Moffat acted with much vigour and enlisted the help of the Griqua half-casts who lived about 100 miles to the south of his station. These came to his aid and inflicted much execution on the invaders who had by then outrun their supplies and were not used to firearms. In the following year Moffat obtained an extraordinary ascendancy over Mzilikazi and, though the Matebele ceaselessly and mercilessly raided the unhappy Bechuana tribes to the north, (among the worst sufferers being the Bakwena) the Mission at Kuruman and the peoples in its immediate surroundings remained inviolate.

The 50 years between 1820 and 1870 were periods of chaos and anarchy, of internecine quarrels and struggles which it would be tedious to recapitulate in detail. Internal and inter-tribal difficulties were complicated by the impact on these borders of the Boer trekkers. To the latter, however, belongs the credit of ridding the immediate neighbourhood of the Mate-

¹ It will be noted that each tribe takes the name of its titular founder with a suitable modification of the prefix.

bele ; after several engagements with the Boer, disastrous for his tribe, Mzilikazi removed himself northwards in 1838, preying whenever he got the chance on the weaker people on the way, Bechuanlad and Makalanga. To these tactics few of the Bechuana chiefs made effective resistance with the exception of chief Sekgoma of the Bamangwato who was made of sterner stuff than the rest, and who in 1840 inflicted several minor reverses on Matebele raiding parties. In the meantime David Livingstone who had married Robert Moffat's daughter, Mary, established a mission among the Bakwena where he stayed until the early fifties.

In 1872 there acceded to the chieftainship of the Bamangwato (descendants, it will be remembered, of the adherents of Ngwato, son of Malope) the most remarkable African of his time and possibly one of the most remarkable of any time. This was Khama III, the son of Sekgoma I. His youth had been troubled by dissensions within the tribe and by the ever present peril of the Matebele. During the first few years of his reign he much enhanced the standing of his tribe until the Bamangwato were amongst the most prominent of the people of this part of Africa. He was no mean strategist, had a well trained and well equipped little army and earned the respect of Lobengula, son of Mzilikazi, and with it some assurance of immunity from the depredations of that potentate. A lifelong and rigid adherent of Christianity, he introduced numbers of reforms into the life of the tribe, one of the most important, and the one on which Khama himself set most store, being the total prohibition of alcoholic liquor. No detail of tribal administration escaped his attention and he devoted himself with energy and singleness of purpose to the uplifting of his people. Though the weaker tribes still had to submit to the ravages of Lobengula's Matebele, by the middle 'seventies' there was some stability and order in the life of these regions, and the Bamangwato, under Khama's domination, and for that matter the other Bechuana tribes, enjoyed conditions less turbulent and chaotic than at any other time earlier in the century.

It was at this time, however, that the Bechuana began to feel the effect of forces that were entirely to alter their lives and to remould their destinies. Hitherto they had seen little of the white man. A few traders and hunters had indeed penetrated into their territories but these expeditions had been few and far between and, except at large centres like Shoshong, no permanent relations had been established. The only Europeans who had lived among them were the missionaries, men like Moffat and Livingstone and that remarkable missionary-administrator, MacKenzie. Now began the exploration of Africa, the division of the continent among the nations and the exploitation of its resources. Embittered relations between the Boers from the Transvaal and the Bechuana tribesmen (particularly the Barolong and the Batlhaping) prompted the latter to address appeals for assistance to the Cape authorities while Khama, shortly after his accession, made representations to the High Commissioner that his country be taken under British protection. These appeals were powerfully seconded by Cecil Rhodes, who appreciated the importance of Bechuana-land as the "Suez Canal to the North" and was determined to keep it open

for the furtherance of his plans for the occupation and development of the land beyond the Limpopo. But the British Government showed no anxiety to assume such new responsibilities and it was not until 1884 that the Home Government sent the Missionary John MacKenzie to these territories as Deputy Commissioner. Finally in 1885 Sir Charles Warren, with the concurrence of Khama and the other principal chiefs, proclaimed the whole of Bechuanaland to be under the protection of Her Majesty the Queen. The southern part of the Territory, which included Mafeking, Vryburg and Kuruman, was later constituted a Crown Colony and eventually became part of the Cape Colony. It is now in the Cape Province of the Union of South Africa and is known as Bechuanaland and some times as British Bechuanaland. The northern part, thenceforward known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate, which stretches as far north as the Zambesi river, has remained to this day under the protection of the British Crown.

Meanwhile British expansion northwards continued and, with the occupation of what is now Southern Rhodesia, Rhodes' description of Bechuanaland as the "Suez Canal to the North" was fully justified.

In 1895 the British Government showed itself in favour of handing over the Administration of the Protectorate to the British South Africa Company. Chiefs Khama of the Bamangwato, Bathoen of the Bangwaketse and Sebele of the Bakwena went to England to protest against the suggested transfer and an agreement was reached that if they gave up a strip of land on the eastern side of the Protectorate for the construction of a railway (through which the railway runs to-day) they should remain, as they desired, under the protection of the British Crown.

So began the modern era in the Protectorate. The country is administered by a Resident Commissioner who lives in Mafeking and is responsible to the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland (formerly styled the High Commissioner for South Africa). In the areas reserved for the occupation of their tribes the chiefs exercise a large measure of independent administration, with the advice of District Commissioners and technical officers of the Central Government.

Khama died in 1923. The Native Authority of the tribe is Rasebolai, the grandson of Khama's younger brother, Kgamane. The tribal capital is at Serowe. Bathoen of the Bangwaketse and Kgari of the Bakwena are grandsons respectively of chiefs Bathoen and Sebele who visited England in 1895.

Of the other descendants of Masilo, Moremi III, chief of the Batawana of N'gamiland and descendant of Tawana, son of Mathiba, died in 1946, while the chiefly line of the Bahurutshe, if indeed it is represented at all, has no political importance in the Protectorate though this tribe is generally respected as the senior among the tribes of the Bechuana.

CHAPTER III

ADMINISTRATION

The constitutional position in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is governed by various Orders in Council and Proclamations, of which the most important is the Order in Council of Her Majesty Queen Victoria dated the 9th May, 1891. That Order in Council empowered the High Commissioner to exercise on Her Majesty's behalf all the powers and jurisdiction which Her Majesty at any time before or after the date of the Order had or might have within the Protectorate and to that end empowered him further to take or cause to be taken such measures and to do or cause to be done all such matters and things within the Protectorate as are lawful and as in the interest of Her Majesty's Service he might think expedient, subject to such instructions as he might from time to time receive from Her Majesty or through a Secretary of State.

Other provisions of the Order in Council empowered the High Commissioner :

- (1) to appoint administrative and judicial officers and to assign their functions to them subject to the preservation of his own powers and authorities in their entirety ; and
- (2) to provide by proclamation from time to time for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue and generally for the peace, order and good government of all persons within the Protectorate including the prohibition and punishment of acts tending to disturb the public peace.

In issuing this proclamation the High Commissioner was instructed by the Order in Council to respect any native laws and customs by which the civil relations of any native Chiefs, tribes or population under Her Majesty's protection were at that time (*viz.* in May, 1891) regulated, except in so far as the same might be incompatible with the due exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction or which were repugnant to humanity.

The Order in Council required the High Commissioner to publish his proclamations in the Gazette and reserved to Her Majesty the right to disallow any such Proclamations. The Order in Council provided also that, subject to any proclamation lawfully issued by the High Commissioner, any jurisdiction exercisable otherwise than under this Order in Council of 1891, whether by virtue of any Statute or Order in Council or of any treaty, or otherwise, should remain in full force.

Her Majesty reserved the power to revoke, alter, add to or amend this Order in Council at any time.

All references to Her Majesty in the Order in Council were declared by it to include Her Majesty's Heirs and Successors.

The Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland (formerly styled the High Commissioner for South Africa).

The Territory comprises Crown Lands, European Blocks of farms, and Native Reserves and is divided, for administrative purposes, into the following districts, under District Commissioners who are assisted by a force of police :

N'gamiland (including the Batawana Reserve) Headquarters at Maun.
Ngwato (including the Bamangwato Reserve and some Crown Lands)
and the Tuli Block – Headquarters at Serowe.

Gaberones (including the Gaberones Block and the Batlokwa and Bamalete Reserves) Headquarters at Gaberones.

Francistown (including the Tati Concession and some Crown Lands)
Headquarters at Francistown.

Kgatleng (Bakgatla Reserve) Headquarters at Mochudi.

Kweneng (Bakwena Reserve) Headquarters at Molepolole.

Ngwaketse (Bangwaketse Reserve) Headquarters at Kanye.

Lobatsi (including the Lobatsi Block, the Barolong Farms Native Reserve and some Crown Lands) Headquarters at Lobatsi.

Kgalagadi (Crown Lands) Headquarters at Tshabong.

Ghanzi (Ghanzi Farms and Crown Lands) Headquarters at Ghanzi.

Kasane (Crown Lands) Headquarters at Kasane.

In the native areas the method of administration is that generally known as "indirect rule". Native Administrations were formerly established and the powers and rights of Native Authorities were defined in the Native Administration and Native Courts Proclamations, Chapters 56 and 5 of the Laws of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. In 1938 Native Treasuries were successfully established in 8 out of 9 Native Reserves, and a Treasury was established in the ninth in 1951. Government pays 35 per cent of each Native Administration's collection of Native Tax to the Tribal Treasury concerned ; other sources of revenue are tribal levies, rates and stand-rents in addition to graded tax.

In the preparation of estimates and the general management of their treasuries the chiefs and finance committees, under the guidance of District Commissioners, display an intelligent and keen appreciation of their responsibilities.

There is an African Advisory Council which meets once a year under the presidency of the Resident Commissioner, and this is attended by the Chief and tribal representatives from the various Native Reserves and non-tribal areas.

A European Advisory Council meets under the presidency of the Resident Commissioner, usually twice a year. There are eight members who are elected to represent the interests of the European residents in the eight electoral areas into which the Protectorate is divided.

A Joint Advisory Council, consisting of the eight members of the European Advisory Council and eight members from the African Advisory Council meets twice a year.

CHAPTER IV

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The weights and measures in use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate are those which are in use in the Union of South Africa.

CHAPTER V

READING LIST

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Statement of Colonial Development and Welfare Grants as at 31st March: 1953

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE GRANTS

65

Scheme	II			III			IV			V			VI			VII			VIII			IX		
	Due to C.D. & W. Fund at 1.4.1952			Due from C.D. & W. Fund at 1.4.1952			Receipts 1952-1953			Repayments to C.D. & W. Fund 1952-53			Credited to C.D. & W. Revenue 1952-1953			Debited to C.D. & W. Expenditure 1952-1953			Due to C.D. & W. Fund at 31.3.1953			Due from C.D. & W. Fund at 31.3.1953		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
D.678 Water Development	1590	15	8				32747	0	0				29315	13	0	29315	13	0	5022	2	8			
D.679 Extension of Livestock and Agricultural Services	1430	0	2				3233	0	0				4225	17	2	4225	17	2	437	3	0			
D.680 and 680A Development of African Agriculture				4	3	6	2180	0	0				1799	13	2	1795	9	8	380	6	10			
D.681 and 681A Control of Tsetse Fly	2116	7	4				6555	0	0	360	3	3	8622	16	9	8983	0	0	48	10	7			
D.682 Experimental Projects in African Agriculture	172	10	1										58	19	11	58	19	11	113	10	2	567	4	8
D.940C Geological Survey	7839	10	7				8985	0	0				16824	10	7	17391	15	3						
D.990 Surface Water Development				215	13	1	24128	0	0	9	10	0	22312	12	9	22096	19	8	1824	17	3	327	19	10
D.1036 Erection of Bridges	1856	1	0				2044	0	0				3900	1	0	4228	0	10						
D.1037 Development of Medical Services	1511	8	10				5843	0	0				6724	0	4	6724	0	4	630	8	6			
D.1044 Equipment Workshops	536	7	5										126	1	3	126	1	3	410	6	2			
D.1045, 1045A and 1045B Development of Education	1969	11	4				12090	0	0	17	5	8	13881	17	1	13951	19	10	177	14	3			
D.1180 and 1180A Topographical Survey		5	7				1700	0	0				1700	5	7	1996	4	9				295	19	2
D.1409 and 1409A Water Development	1617	9	4				5413	0	0				5317	18	7	5317	18	7	1712	10	9			
D.1412 Ngamiland Waterways	1374	5	8				10801	0	0				12175	5	8	13126	10	2				951	4	6
D.1463 Water Development	401	4	2							1	1	8							402	5	10			
D.1539 and 1539A Aerial Survey				14	9	2							14	9	2				14	1	1			
D.1679 Scholarship S. Mo-dise							250	0	0				250	0	0	250	0	0						
D.1805 Foot and Mouth Disease Control							52457	0	0	18209	8	0	52457	0	0	71750	1	3				1083	13	3
	22415	17	2	234	5	9	168426	0	0	18679	19	8	179707	2	0	201338	11	8	11173	17	11	3226	1	5

APPENDIX II

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF
COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND
WELFARE FUND SCHEMES

TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1953

1. *Schemes D. 940, 940A and 940B – Geological Survey*

Staff: One appointment to the post of Geologist has been made recently, but vacancies still exist for a Director and another Geologist. Two extra Drill Foremen have been engaged and the Department has now three drilling rigs in operation as compared with only one in previous years.

Underground Water: Extensive resistivity surveys have been carried out on behalf of the South African Railways in connection with a boring programme along the railway line. Requests for assistance in the choice of borehole sites from the Public Works Department have been met wherever possible. Work was done on the south-central and western Kalahari region, where water supplies are required for a proposed cattle route from Ghanzi. Geophysical investigations and chemical analyses showed that the electrical resistivity method could be used to differentiate areas likely to yield saline waters from those in which fresh water supplies can be expected.

In connection with the chemical analysis of water supplies, a special sampling device was designed and constructed by means of which a water-sample can be taken from any desired level in a borehole. Its use showed that there may be considerable variation of salinity through the length of a column of water standing in a borehole.

Waters found in Kalahari formations, Karroo and marginal Karroo strata, have been classified on the basis of their chemical composition.

Further extensive water investigations were made in the granite area at Gaberones where location of water supplies has always presented difficulties.

Other investigations using geophysical methods: "Depth probe" measurements were carried out along the line selected for boring in the Foley-

Mookane coal area, with the object of finding the depth to the Middle Ecca sandstones below the coal-bearing beds. It was found in this case that the results were incompatible with the subsequent borehole logs.

Self-potential methods were used in the investigation of reported copper occurrences at Magogaphate in the eastern Bamangwato Reserve.

A magnetometer and an electromagnetic instrument are to be added to the Department's geophysical equipment. They will primarily be used in the further investigation of the old Bushman Copper mine northwest of Francistown, of which intensive examination has lately been re-commenced.

Radiometric Survey: The radiometric survey of the Territory arranged by the Atomic Energy Division of the Geological Survey of Great Britain was begun during June.

Coal: Exploratory drilling was continued during the year. In the area west of Foley Siding, four core-boreholes, totalling 1,541 feet were completed and logged in detail. Coal seam sampling was carried out according to standard practice and thirteen proximate analyses were made for the Department by the Fuel Research Institute, Pretoria. The seams intersected are relatively thin, and the analyses indicate that they are of low grade non-coking gas coal. The above drilling was preceded by the sinking of a water borehole to supply the drilling machine.

It is of interest to note that a semi-artesian supply was encountered at 300 ft. in the Ecca grits below the coals and mudstones. The water was decidedly brackish, but suitable for drilling purposes.

The Foley coals proved to be of quality inferior to what had been expected from general considerations.

Mineral Prospects Examined: Four discrete mineral prospects were examined and reported on during the year.

At Tshukutswane in the Bamangwato Reserve a fluorspar occurrence was investigated. Fluorite-galena-chalcopryrite-sphalerite mineralization was found. It was concluded that the occurrence was of sub-economic importance in view of the limited ore reserves and the necessity of treatment of produce material conforming to specification. The presence of cadmium in the zinc sulphide is of interest.

Hydromuscovite discovered during water-boring operations in the Kanye district and found on investigation to be the product of decomposition in situ of Dominion Reef tuffs, was shown to be too impure to warrant further work.

The copper occurrences at Magogaphate in the eastern Bamangwato Reserve are being investigated. They were previously mapped and examined during the 1950 field season. The mineralization is disseminated secondary copper ores, chiefly malachite, in rocks belonging to the Basement Complex. Extensive ancient workings are to be found in the area. Samples have been taken from exposures and drilling on the basis of geophysical results is to be commenced shortly.

The iron ore occurrence at Maipithlwane is still under investigation. Two trenches have been dug across the narrow, ridge-like outcrop of the ore and samples taken. Preliminary work has included an astrofix and azimuth determination. As mentioned earlier, intensive investigations are being made at the old Bushman Copper mine. As a basis for these operations the area has been aerially photographed by the Aircraft Operating Company. Photographs at the enlargement scale of 10,000 are now available. Magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical methods are to be employed, and two drilling machines are currently commencing boring operations.

Laboratory work: Borehole sample identification has been continued during the period under review, the information gained therefrom being of invaluable use in the assessment of the distribution of the various geological formations where these are concealed by surface cover. Information on water yields will ultimately permit a statistical comparison of the different formations in this respect.

Samples have been identified for members of the public and others. This has included assays and chemical analyses of boiler feed water and boiler sludge for local concerns.

An interim Report of the potentialities of the Kalahari sands as glass making material has been prepared.

The following qualitative chemical analyses were made in connection with mineral and water investigations :

Mineral analyses	1
Ore analyses	7
Water analyses	25
Assays	2

In connection with the examination of mineral prospects microscopical work both on thin sections and polished surfaces has been undertaken.

Rhodes Exhibition: The Department provided an exhibit of drawing and specimens, for the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition at Bulawayo in Southern Rhodesia. This was designed to emphasise the economic features of the geology of the Protectorate.

Publications: The following papers were presented¹ at the meeting of the Association of African Geological Surveys during the Algiers Session of the International Geological Congress :

“An Outline of the Geology of the Bechuanaland Protectorate”, by A. Poldervaart and D. Green.

“The Gaberones Granite”, by A. Poldervaart.

“Coal in the Bechuanaland Protectorate,” by D. Green and A. Poldervaart.

¹ By Dr. Frank Dixey on behalf of the authors. (*Vide La Chronique des Mines Coloniales*, No. 197, November, 1952.)

The last of these, by courtesy of the Secretary (M. F. Blondel) is published in Vol. 3, No. 4 of 1953 of Colonial Geology and Mineral Resources.

2. *Scheme D. 678: Underground Water Development:*

48 boreholes were completed, of which 14 proved productive. The total footage drilled was 13,044 feet and the number of gallons of water developed per hour was 16,360. Throughout a large portion of the year two of the rigs have been working in very arid regions at a considerable distance from their headquarters, and this explains the rather disappointing results obtained. On comparing this year's figures with last year's records it is found that although a reduced number of holes was drilled, the footage penetrated was appreciably more. Unfortunately the yield has proved less. Eight boreholes were equipped with Bezuidenhout Animal Gear Pumps, 22 with close-coupled Steyn pumpheads and pump cylinder and foot valve, includes Makalamabedi Quarantine Camp, 6 with hand pumps and 3 with windmills.

3. *Scheme D. 1037: Development of Medical Services*

Buildings. No work was done during the year under review but it is hoped to complete a new dispensary unit at Gaberones during the coming year at a cost of £3,500 under the revised scheme.

Ambulances. A new ambulance was purchased during the year at a cost of £1,111 as compared with the original estimate of £600 per vehicle. This ambulance is in use at the Lobatsi Hospital.

Tuberculosis Survey. This survey began early in September 1952 and was completed in December 1952. Technical assistance and a Mobile X-Ray Unit were loaned by the Union Department of Health.

The total number of x-rays taken was 21,270. In addition tuberculin testing of approximately the same number of people was done. A full report on the results of the survey is being included in the 1952 departmental annual report.

Government has accepted financial responsibility for the provision of modern drugs and antibiotics for the treatment of tuberculosis in Missions as well as in Government hospitals. Every endeavour is being made to admit to hospital for treatment as many patients as bed accommodation will permit and to treat others in their homes.

Bilharzia. Apart from the purchase of drugs for the treatment of cases, no other work was done during the year.

Mosquito and insect control. This allocation was used for the purchase of insecticides used in the prevention of malaria, plague and relapsing fever.

Public Health Propaganda. One still film projector was purchased for each of the four Government hospitals. In addition a library of educational films is being built up for the teaching of African auxiliary medical staff. This method of visual training has proved a great success, and at present the library consists of forty films.

Staff. The salaries of one European Health Inspector, one African Sanitary Inspector and casual labour in connection with the tuberculosis survey were paid from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Travelling expenses. This money was used for the maintenance of ambulances and other vehicles originally purchased from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

The scheme at present in force is as revised in S. of S.'s savingram 250 of 24.7.53. Recently – savingram 11864 II of 11th August 1953 – £1,800 has been diverted from Bilharzia towards assistance with a new Extra-venereal Treponematoses Campaign to be organized in conjunction with World Health Organization, UNICEF and the South African Institute of Medical Research. This scheme is now Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D. 2014.

Schemes D.1045 and D.1045B: Development of Education

Lobatsi European School (Buildings and equipment) £3,500. This school was completed almost three years ago at a cost of over £8,500, the balance of expenditure being met by Government and community. It is an excellent school.

Ghanzi European School, £12,450. The small isolated community provided £2,000 for equipment. This boarding school is completed and occupied. Government meets recurrent costs. Parents pay fees and the local residents contribute generously in kind. (As a result partly of increased railage costs there was an over spending of £2,140 on this project which was sanctioned in S. of S.'s savingram 14 of 14.1.54.)

Kanye Teacher Training College. As a result of delay in building this College estimated costs have increased by a further £5,500 to a total of £36,000. Delay resulted from a variety of causes, chiefly failure to find water at selected sites.

Application has been made for a free grant of an additional sum of £6,640 to cover part of £2,140 over-spending on the Ghanzi European School and the increased estimated cost of £5,500 under Kanye Teacher Training College. The remaining £1,000 will be found from savings under the recurrent items.

Agricultural and Homecrafts Education. The Agricultural Education Officer retired in 1951 and was replaced in September 1952 by an Educa-

tion officer. The Homecrafts Education Officer resigned in October 1952, and no replacement has been found. The distribution of garden seeds and tools and the issue of sewing materials has continued from Headquarters. A saving of £1,000 resultant on the curtailment of these activities may be transferred to Capital Expenditure.

Welfare. Youth movements have profited considerably by the impetus given by the employment of a Welfare Officer part of whose duties it is to organize such activities. The mobile cinema financed under this item has proved of both educational and vocational value. A new unit has been purchased from Government funds. The Welfare Officer and the Cinema Unit are now paid by Government, this item under the Scheme having terminated in March, 1953.

African Vocational Bursaries. Approximately 150 Bechuanaland Protectorate students received vocational training under this scheme which also terminated in March, 1953.

Scheme D.1036 – Erection of Bridges

During the period under review, good progress has been made on the erection of bridges, culverts, cement and stone causeways.

Two tank and pipe culverts at Nojane, six stone and pipe and concrete and pipe culverts have been completed on the Serowe – Palapye main road.

Two stone packed causeways and one pipe culvert were completed near Seruli and 4 concrete pipe and stone bridges on the main road between Tsessebe and the Southern Rhodesian border on the main road have been completed.

On the Molepolole – Gaberones road, a low level bridge over the Monoka river, and a drum culvert bridge over the Mankwenyane drift has been completed and work is in progress on the low level bridge over the Mogopitsane river.

Work on widening bridges on the Kanye – Lobatsi road is in progress.

Schemes D. 990, D.1409 and 1409A Part B – Surface Water Development

Scheme D.990 consists essentially of two operations, the construction of stock watering dams and the construction of various schemes. During the period under review one unit with mechanical plant and a force of between fifteen and twenty labourers, under one foreman has been constructing dams, while another foreman with assistant foremen, artisans, and from 70 to 120 labourers has been constructing the water supply at Mahalapye. The foreman and plant engaged under Scheme D.1409 and 1409 Part B, has been assisting on the Mahalapye scheme.

The dam construction unit built six dams during the year, one in the Bamalete Reserve, one in the Batlokwa Reserve and four in the Bama-gwato Reserve. A total of 17,000 cubic yards of earth was moved, to form

a total storage capacity of 90 acre feet, and capable of watering 4,000 head of large stock. These dams in most instances are constructed in areas remote from existing water supplies where grazing is good.

The Mahalapye Water Supply is progressing favourably and started supplying water to the Railways and the government houses at the end of September. The delay in operating the scheme was caused by the late delivery of an essential part of the pumping plant.

Scheme D.679: Livestock and Agricultural Development

A. Veterinary. The school has been designed and is on order. It is a prefabricated building. The plan includes two dormitories sufficiently large to take 12 beds, a dining/recreation room, kitchen, classroom and ablutions and latrines.

The posts of Veterinary Officer and Livestock Officer remained filled. These officers continue to work as part of the departmental staff. There is no provision for African Staff in the revised estimates.

The farm at Ramathlabama has been fenced and paddocks made. Plans are being drawn up for buildings. Ploughing of arable land is now being carried out. Six government Afrikander cattle are at present on the farm. A Livestock Officer was posted to the farm after the house had been renovated.

B. Agriculture. This Scheme which began in 1946, provides £74,215 for the improvement of field and animal husbandry by the provision of additional staff.

Difficulty was experienced in filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Agricultural Officer on the 31st August, 1952. The vacant post was filled in August, 1953, by an appointment from England.

The two Agricultural and Livestock Officers appointed under this Scheme operated in the Bakgatla and Bamalete reserves mainly in conjunction with the work of the African staff under Scheme D. 680.

The staff provided for, namely one Agricultural Officer, two Agricultural and Livestock Officers, one African Clerk and three African Messengers is now up to full strength.

An application for the use of the unexpended balance of this Scheme for extension of Scheme D.680 was approved in July, 1953.

Scheme D.680: Development of African Agriculture

This Scheme which started in 1946, provides for the expenditure of £26,995 for the development of African Agriculture.

The Scheme which is used for the employment of African Agricultural Demonstrators continues to operate satisfactorily and more co-operators could be enrolled than it would be possible to deal with. As a result of successful extension work in the Kgatleng and Bamalete reserves a demand for co-operative demonstration work has come from other reserves.

This work has been supported by agronomic investigations which have provided the necessary basic information for crop improvement. The introduction of two new grain-sorghum varieties has done much to ensure the success of the Scheme.

The Ranaka Unit Extension Project and appointment of additional Agricultural Demonstrators, for which provision is made under extension of Scheme D.680 and utilization of unexpended balance of Scheme D. 679, is progressing satisfactorily.

D.1412: N'gamiland waterways

Reconnaissance surveys and levelling in the field were continued during the 1953 working season and the extent of these operations, as visualized in the scheme, were completed a little ahead of schedule.

Work connected with the delivery and erection of machinery for Papyrus clearing had been delayed owing to the great distance involved in transport and the necessity of replacing certain parts that were found to require strengthening. It also became necessary to break off from work on the machinery in order to enter the internal swamp regions to take levels during the only time of the year when access to that area is possible.

Tests on the operation of the papyrus clearing machinery were undertaken later in the year – October. It was found that although the machine was capable of performing the functions for which it was designed it was considered that further modifications would be required in order to cope properly with some of the conditions met with.

As funds in addition to that provided in the scheme would be required to undertake any further alterations to the papyrus clearing machinery, the survey party returned to Mafeking in November in order to undertake work connected with the compilation of maps, drawings etc. for the general report on the scheme. It is considered that work on the report will not be completed before March 1954 when the scheme is scheduled to end.

Scheme D.681 A. Control of Tsetse Fly

From October 1952 to June 1953 when the new Control Officer arrived this Scheme was under the control of the District Commissioner. In June 1953 Mr. I. J. Lewis took over as Tsetse Fly Control Officer.

Bush clearing was continued on the Maun side of the inner fence and by June 1953 a 600 yards clearing had been effected from Makola to Marophe. When the clearing reached Marophe this work was discontinued on the advice of Mr. Ford of the E. A. T. T. R. O. who pointed out that sheer barrier clearing less than 3 miles in width does not constitute a real obstacle to Fly.

Fences were maintained and repaired by a gang of fence boys in charge of a Ranger. The south-west flank fence has been shortened and now runs from Makwelekwele on the inside fence to a point just under a mile south-west of the Matsebe on the outer fence. The new fence will be eight

miles long instead of 25 miles and maintenance will be easier. The country released from protection is not a suitable habitat for Fly.

No Fly rounds were instituted by the new Control Officer as to do so was considered unprofitable until a proper policy had been formulated after a study of East African methods.

The Tsau-Nokaneng bulge was surveyed by the District Commissioner on a grid basis with fly-boys operating on regular overlapping paths.

Mr. Ford, Deputy Director of E. A. T. T. R. O. visited N'gamiland in February 1953. In his report he stressed the need for the Tsetse Fly Control Officer to visit East Africa for training and thereafter for the preparation of a constructive policy in which all the departments concerned would be associated.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE. IMPORTS - 1951, 1952, 1953

U. From Union of South Africa N. From Northern Rhodesia S. From Southern Rhodesia O. From other countries

Commodity	From	1951		1952		1953	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Sorghum (Bags)	U	642	1,161	13,280	33,200	5,501	12,524
	S	—	—	—	—	28	45
	Total	642	1,161	13,280	33,200	5,529	12,569
Maize and Maize meal (bags)	U	52,651	109,102	122,133	259,094	36,016	72,690
	Total	52,651	109,102	122,133	259,094	36,016	72,690
Wheat and Wheat meal (bags)	U	22,003	39,035	35,808	79,137	16,887	61,369
	S	768	4,145	—	—	635	1,128
	O	—	—	5)	138	—	—
	Total	22,771	43,180	35,858	79,275	17,522	62,497
Horses, mules and donkeys	U	134	1,737	Figures not available	Figures not available	350	6,791
	S	—	—	—	—	7	55
	O	—	—	—	—	1,175	8,641
	Total	134	1,737	—	—	1,532	15,487
Cattle	U	Figures not available	Figures not available	Figures not available	Figures not available	2,162	33,540
	S	—	—	—	—	448	8,130
	O	—	—	—	—	12	360
	Total	—	—	—	—	2,622	42,030
Sheep and Goats	U	Figures not available	Figures not available	Figures not available	Figures not available	2,309	6,897
	S	—	—	—	—	20	48
	Total	—	—	—	—	2,329	6,945
Pigs	U	Figures not available	Figures not available	Figures not available	Figures not available	15	15
	Total	—	—	—	—	15	15

IMPORTS (Cont.)

Dogs		Figures not available		Figures not available		Figures not available	
		Figures not available		Figures not available		Figures not available	
Poultry							
Vehicles	U	77	71,222	59	62,806	—	75,003
	S	7	15,395	6	5,593	—	6,588
	N	—	—	—	—	—	38
	O	2	1,102	—	—	—	3,928
	Total	86	87,719	65	68,399	—	85,557
General Merchandise	U	—	494,658	—	565,017	—	830,895
	S	—	211,423	—	231,221	—	243,147
	N	—	6,026	—	10,042	—	8,956
	O	—	6,628	—	2,243	—	18,451
	Total	—	718,735	—	808,523	—	1,101,449
Other foodstuffs	U	—	169,382	—	178,156	—	482,707
	S	—	42,327	—	105,196	—	26,895
	N	—	752	—	2,302	—	473
	O	—	67	—	—	—	470
	Total	—	212,528	—	285,654	—	510,555
Textiles	U	—	422,259	—	319,343	—	341,938
	S	—	147,332	—	158,399	—	148,967
	N	—	11,247	—	7,999	—	4,094
	O	—	7,410	—	1,977	—	9,738
	Total	—	588,248	—	487,718	—	504,737
Fertilisers (tons)	U	171	1,732	180	2,050	—	1,627
	S	21	230	—	—	—	245
	Total	192	1,962	180	2,050	—	1,873
GRAND TOTAL			1,767,065		2,023,913		2,416,404

Note: The 1953 total includes Government stores valued at £341,118.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE. EXPORTS - 1951, 1952, 1953.

U. To Union of South Africa N. To Northern Rhodesia S. To Southern Rhodesia O. To other countries.

Commodity	To	1951		1952		1953	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Sorghum (Bags)	U	12,506	21,395	8,463	21,831	23,800	34,224
	S	18,422	50,977	—	—	4,213	6,125
	N	450	1,028	—	—	187	562
	Total	31,378	73,400	8,463	21,831	28,200	40,911
Maize and Maize Meal (Bags)	U	—	—	—	—	312	388
	S	1,000	2,500	—	—	—	—
	Total	1,000	2,500	—	—	312	388
Beans and pulses (Bags)	U	3,802	9,013	1,354	5,080	12,190	21,320
	S	23,001	64,434	—	—	4,475	8,389
	N	325	995	—	—	1,720	3762
	O	—	—	—	—	9,823	17,784
	Total	27,128	74,442	1,354	5,080	28,208	51,245
Groundnuts (Bags)	U	—	—	3,775	6,134	—	1,262
	Total	—	—	3,775	6,134	—	1,262
Wheat (Bags)	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco (Bags)	U	—	361	976	126	—	32
	Total	—	361	976	126	—	32
Butter (lb.)	U	276,858	39,114	227,108	25,934	478,576	74,378
	O	15,000	2,120	—	—	—	—
	Total	291,858	41,234	227,108	25,934	478,576	74,378
Cream (lb.)	U	241,279	25,111	151,009	23,443	185,354	26,427
	Total	241,279	25,111	151,009	23,443	185,354	26,427

EXPORTS (Cont.)

Eggs (doz.)	U Total	1,988 1,988	250 250	483 483	60 60	1,607 1,607	161 161
Cattle	U S N O Total	33,880 1,509 30,545 12,061 77,995	711,480 25,653 497,169 205,037 1,439,339	38,289 737 25,612 8,530 73,168	834,862 15,234 436,084 176,294 1,462,474	33,008 1,046 25,712 11,356 71,116	733,190 21,776 518,349 234,526 1,507,841
Sheep and Goats	U S N O Total	26,629 4,540 7,630 937 39,736	67,903 13,630 22,890 2,389 106,812	17,806 7,756 10,110 — 35,672	57,870 25,157 32,857 — 115,884	6,806 18,435 2,547 233 28,021	17,356 47,008 6,495 594 71,453
Pigs	U S N Total	521 197 47 765	1,459 788 188 2,435	724 402 36 1,162	5,068 2,814 252 8,134	513 384 — 897	4,104 2,688 — 6,792
Poultry	U S Total	9,972 — 9,972	2,693 — 2,693	14,678 — 14,678	3,668 — 3,668	8,019 210 8,229	2,005 52 2,057
Hides (lb.)	U S N O Total	1,162 1,787,653 139,083 74,680 2,002,578	85 223,445 17,386 5,351 246,267	9,743 51,948 1,404 3,384 66,479	10,455 100,319 2,808 2,030 115,612	471,003 923,919 11,421 90,262 1,496,605	32,382 63,519 785 6,206 102,892
Skins (sheep and Goats) (Pieces)	U S N O Total	20,235 78,923 1,781 7,420 108,359	5,059 21,204 490 2,040 28,793	20,950 23,062 218 9,683 53,913	4,190 4,612 44 1,937 10,783	28,818 9,547 — 3,610 41,975	6,634 2,199 — 827 9,660

EXPORTS (Cont.)

Skins and Karosses (Wild animals) Pieces	U	59,466	37,170	20,128	21,390	30,773	18,044
	S	55	35	6,667	4,648	3,595	2,324
	N	614	385	170	128	—	—
	O	225	150	3,137	14,914	11,723	8,792
	Total	60,360	37,740	30,102	41,080	46,091	29,160
¹ Miscellaneous animal products	U	—	18,370	—	14,165	—	14,543
	S	—	980	—	15,748	—	8,310
	N	—	8,764	—	40	—	—
	O	—	100	—	843	—	4,476
	Total	—	28,214	—	30,796	—	27,329
Bones (lb.)	U	1,278	8,953	2,193,634	10,970	1,396,078	8,551
	Total	1,278	8,953	2,193,634	10,970	1,396,078	8,551
Timber (cubic feet)	U	—	—	110,000	60,229	99,885	56,283
	S	—	—	31,600	17,208	46,448	26,084
	N	—	—	45,400	24,931	41,193	28,774
	O	—	—	—	—	1,343	380
	Total	—	—	187,000	102,368	188,869	111,521
Gold (oz.)	S	493·3	6,123	1,254	15,383	1,109	14,008
	Total	8 493·3	6,123	1,254	15,383	1,109	14,008
Silver (oz.)	S	79·7	25	281	90	464	142
	Total	79·7	25	281	90	464	142
Asbestos (tons)	U	—	—	448	34,330	548	61,862
	Total	—	—	448	34,330	548	61,862

¹ This includes Biltong, Ostrich feathers, Fur capes and coats, Hair, Hippo strips, Hide whips, Animal fat, Horns and hooves, Reins and strops, Wool, Ostrich skins and Wildebeest tails.

EXPORTS (Cont.)

Kyanite (tons)	O Total	2,056 2,056	19,355 19,355	2,385 2,385	22,449 22,449	1,960 1,960	16,210 16,210
Other articles	U S N O Total	— — — — —	4,281 1,310 3,727 — 6,318	— — — — —	2,073 — — — 2,073	— — — — —	3,873 — — — 3,873
GRAND TOTAL		—	2,153,365	—	2,058,702	—	2,168,155

APPENDIX IV

LIVESTOCK POPULATION 1953

Year	Bulls	Cows and Heifers	Oxen and Tollies	Calves	Total Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Mules	Donkeys	Pigs	Poultry
1944.	22,688	448,536	237,386	188,292	896,902	—	568,276	4,102	142	22,566	4,508	—
1945.	22,509	446,157	244,464	190,045	920,175	—	555,778	4,126	111	17,912	3,536	—
1946.	22,715	463,101	274,327	198,646	958,789	—	—	3,999	147	20,670	3,487	96,601
1947.	22,187	472,936	272,312	199,505	966,940	187,728	426,738	3,399	139	21,157	3,140	84,783
1948.	24,000	478,875	283,625	192,000	978,500	198,569	440,000	4,154	154	22,000	2,497	88,569
1949.	25,012	468,786	273,145	216,008	982,951	214,229	443,993	4,329	138	18,292	3,445	107,764
1950.	25,543	515,698	282,556	266,169	1,049,966	217,288	477,277	5,053	133	19,938	3,457	96,040
1951.	22,841	526,108	288,108	189,033	1,026,845	197,798	475,271	6,618	269	19,915	2,731	74,390
1952.	26,891	532,057	287,886	207,462	1,054,296	216,000	509,015	7,048	285	22,488	3,676	148,710
1953.	42,757	544,439	289,196	221,289	1,097,681	227,941	497,654	6,674	308	24,812	4,029	156,044

CRIME STATISTICS

District	Convicted	Acquitted	Committed for trial or sentence by High Court	Committed for trial and remitted back	Murder	Offences other than murder against the person	Stock Theft	Offences other than stock theft against property	Liquor Offences	Drug Offences	Other Offences
Chobe (Headquarters)	428	4	1	1	1	27	1	21	20	3	361
(Headquarters Kasane)											
Francistown	791	37	3	31	8	167	16	84	12	9	566
Gaberones	173	18	—	—	—	25	29	24	35	—	78
Ghanzi	155	11	1	1	1	15	35	14	30	2	71
Kgalagadi	59	—	—	—	—	10	—	4	—	4	41
(Headquarters Tshabong)											
Kgatlang	190	8	—	1	—	17	—	12	27	2	141
(Headquarters Mochudi)											
Kweneng	108	14	1	—	—	16	11	24	11	1	60
(Headquarters Molepolole)											
Lobatsi	152	9	1	—	4	16	8	27	40	6	61
Ngamiland	176	10	1	4	1	34	6	33	—	1	116
(Headquarters Maun)											
Ngwato	791	47	—	4	—	147	66	93	44	16	476
(Headquarters Serowe)											
Ngwaketse	62	4	—	3	1	6	4	24	1	7	26
(Headquarters Kanye)											
Tuli Block	119	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	109
(Headquarters Machaneng)											
Total	3204	162	8	45	16	480	182	360	224	51	2106

APPENDIX VI

RETURN OF DISEASES, INJURIES AND CAUSES OF DEATH FOR
THE YEAR 1953*

DISEASES	IN-PATIENTS			OUT-PATIENTS			
	¹ Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1952	Yearly Total		² Total cases Treat- ed	³ Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1953	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
A.							
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	26	224	26	250	52	329	401
2. Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system		4	2	4		3	
3. Tuberculosis of intestines, peritoneum and mesenteric glands		15	1	15		20	22
4. Tuberculosis of bones and joints	6	36	1	42	8	48	43
5. Tuberculosis, all other forms	8	41	1	49	1	167	186
6. Congenital syphilis		14	1	14		627	721
7. Early syphilis		29		29	1	1116	1598
8. Tabes dorsalis							
9. General paralysis of insane							1
10. All other syphilis	4	59		63	4	1487	2004
11. Gonococcal infections	1	100		101	1	1923	1792
12. Typhoid fever		5		5		2	2
13. Paratyphoid fever and other Salmonella infections							
14. Cholera							
15. Brucellosis (undulant fever)							
16. (a) Bacillary dysentery	1	33	4	34		195	257
(b) Amoebiasis	2	23	2	25		70	59

* This form is adapted in accordance with the "Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. World Health Organisation, Geneva, 1948.

¹ i.e. the year previous to that for which the return is made.

² "Total cases treated" will, of course, include those remaining in Hospital at the end of the previous year.

³ The figures in this column to be carried on to the next year's Return.

(c) Other unspecified forms of dysentery		36	2	36		132	209
17. Scarlet fever		2		2			
18. Streptococcal sore throat ..		21		21		331	524
19. Erysipelas							
20. Septicaemia and pyaemia ..		6	1	6		5	1
21. Diphtheria		60	11	60		47	63
22. Whooping cough		25	2	25	1	434	547
23. Meningococcal infections ..		10	3	10		8	17
24. Plague							
25. Leprosy	1	2		3	1	12	9
26. Tetanus	1	3		4		1	
27. Anthrax						1	
28. Acute poliomyelitis		2		2			2
29. Acute infectious encephalitis		1	1	1		1	
30. Late effects of acute poliomye- litis and acute infectious ence- phalitis		1		1		2	1
31. Smallpox.. .. .		14		14		9	11
32. Measles	2	75		77	1	246	250
33. Yellow fever							
34. Infectious hepatitis		10	1	10		9	11
35. Rabies							
36. (a) Louse-borne epidemic typhus							
(b) Flea-borne epidemic typhus (murine)							
(c) Tick-borne epidemic thyphus		1		1		9	5
(d) Mite-borne typhus							
(e) Other and unspecified typhus							
37. (a) Vivax Malaria (benign tert.)		1		1		3	2
(b) Malariae malaria (quartan)						6	1
(c) Falciparum malaria (malig- nant tertian)	3	162	3	165		709	488
(d) Blackwater fever		1		1			
(e) Other and unspecified forms of malaria		19		19		241	230
38. (a) Schistosomiasis vesical (S. Laematobium)		11		11	1	29	10
(b) Schistosomiasis intestinal (S. mansoni)		2		2			1
(c) Schistosomiasis pulmonary (S. japonicum)							
(d) Other and unspecified schistosomiasis							1
39. Hydatid disease							
40. (a) Onchocerciasis							
(b) Loiasis							
(c) Filariasis (bancrofti).. ..							1
(d) Other filariasis		2		2		2	
41. Ankylostomiasis							
42. (a) Tapeworm infestation and other cestode infestations ..		15		15		83	108
(b) Ascariasis		6		6		53	77
(c) Guinea worm (dracuncu- losis).. .. .							

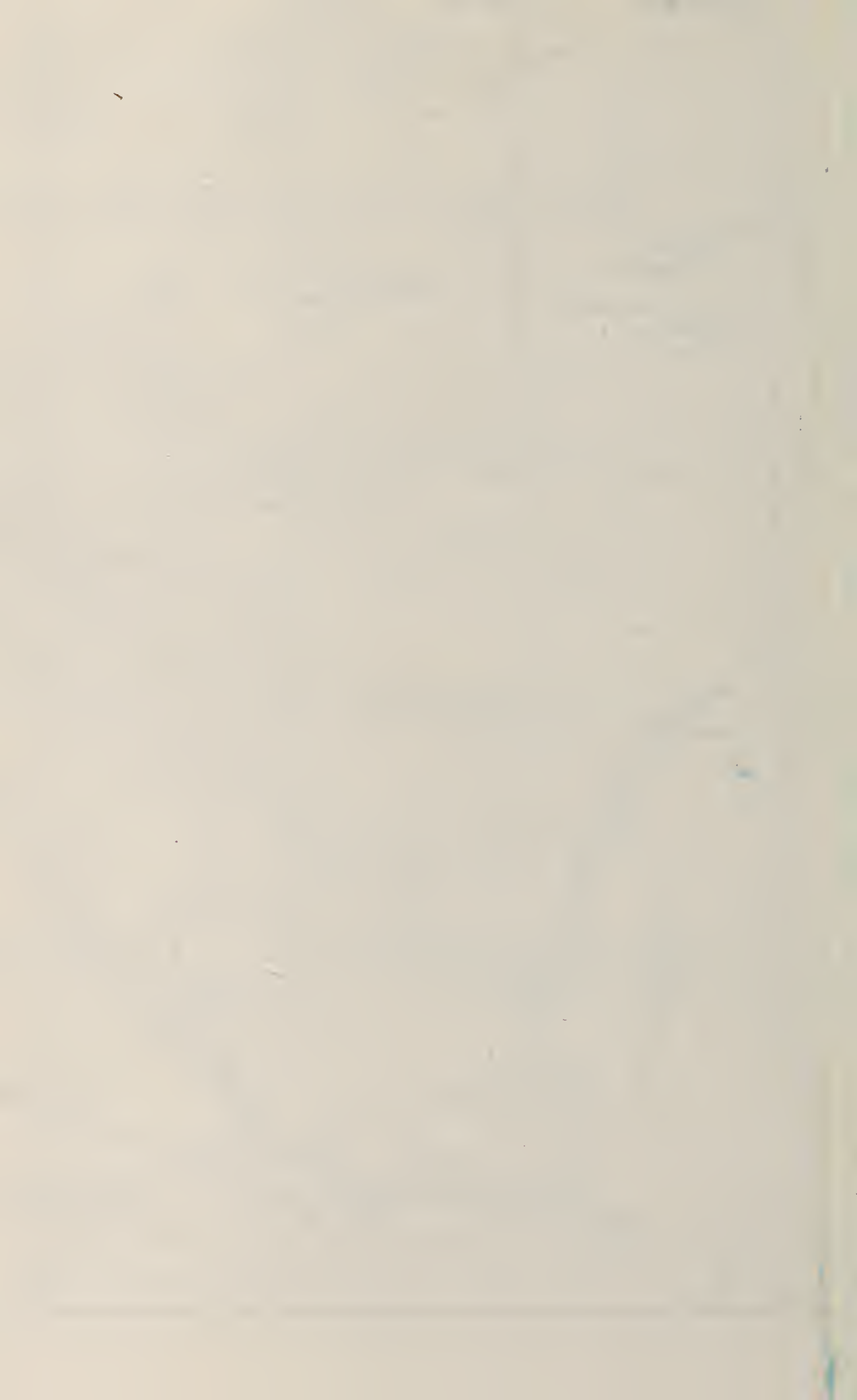
(d) Other disease due to helminths		1		1		35	40
43. (a) Lymphogranuloma venereum	1	5		6	2	33	2
(b) Granuloma inguinale, venereal		1		1		6	1
43. (c) Other and unspecified venereal diseases	1	8		9		45	212
(d) Foodpoisoning infection and intoxication		3	1	3	1	11	6
(e) Relapsing fever		6		6		4	2
(f) Leptospirosis icterohaemorrhagica (Weil's disease) ..							
(g) Yaws		3		3		15	18
(h) Chickenpox	1	18		19		50	69
(i) Dengue							
(j) Trachoma		13		13		39	66
(k) Sandfly fever						8	16
(l) Leishmaniasis							
(m)a Trypanosomiasis gambi- ensis							
b Trypanosomiasis rhodes- iensis	1	4	1	5			
c Other and unspecified Trypanosomiasis							
(n) Dermatophytosis		2		2		9	14
(o) Scabies	1	24		25		1444	1522
(p) All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic ..	1	4		5		58	40
44. Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	1	2	1	3		4	2
45. Malignant neoplasm of oes- ophagus						2	3
46. Malignant neoplasm of stom- ach		3	1	3		4	4
47. Malignant neoplasm of intes- tine, except rectum		3		3		3	5
48. Malignant neoplasm of rectum ..		1		1		3	1
49. Malignant neoplasm of larynx ..							1
50. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, and of bronchus and lung not specified as secondary						4	2
51. Malignant neoplasm of breast ..		5		5			10
52. Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri		14	4	14			20
53. Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus ..		2	1	2		1	12
54. Malignant neoplasm of prostate		1		1		1	
55. Malignant neoplasm of skin ..		3		3		158	208
56. Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue	1	2		3		5	2
57. Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites ..	1	27	2	28	1	38	50
58. Leukaemia and aleukaemia ..		1	1	1		1	
59. Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system		1		1		5	7

60. Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	2	70	2	72	3	65	314
61. Nontoxic goitre		1		1		1	8
62. Thyrotoxicosis with or without goitre		2		2			3
63. Diabetes mellitus							
64. (a) Beriberi		3		3		30	40
(b) Pellagra	1	7		8		109	139
(c) Scurvy	1	5		6		103	123
(d) Other deficiency states ..	7	55	8	62	2	484	598
65. (a) Pernicious and other hyperchromic anaemias		1		1		2	1
(b) Iron deficiency anaemias (hypochromic)	1	15	1	16		142	503
(c) Other specified and unspecified anaemias		22	3	22	1	146	282
66. (a) Asthma	1	31	1	32		244	267
(b) All other allergic disorder, endocrine, metabolic and blood diseases		33	1	33	2	196	258
67. Psychoses	14	13		27	14	24	49
68. Psychoneuroses and disorders of personality		14		14	1	22	38
69. Mental deficiency						9	6
70. Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	1	21	5	22	1	14	15
71. Nonmeningococcal meningitis		4	2	4		4	2
72. Multiple sclerosis						1	
73. Epilepsy	1	11		12		54	48
74. Inflammatory diseases of eye		97		97	4	975	1099
75. Cataract	1	20		21	2	54	43
76. Glaucoma	3	9		12		5	9
77. (a) Otitis externa	1	10		11		159	145
(b) Otitis media and mastoiditis	2	26		28		248	228
(c) Other inflammatory diseases of ear		3		3		217	207
78. (a) All other diseases and conditions of eye	3	41		44	3	411	436
(b) All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	2	41	3	43		233	250
79. Rheumatic fever		35		35	3	107	141
80. Chronic rheumatic heart disease		39	11	39		49	74
81. Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	2	23	11	25		18	21
82. Other disease of heart	6	36	2	42		163	313
83. Hypertension with heart disease	1	2		3	1	7	8
84. Hypertension without mention of heart		4		4		28	47
85. Diseases of arteries		5		5	1	25	24
86. Other diseases of circulatory system	3	63	3	66	2	130	153
87. Acute upper respiratory infections		151	3	151	2	1744	1596
88. Induenza		204	3	204	1	772	1045

89. Lobar pneumonia	1	111	3	112	1	131	154
90. Bronchopneumonia	1	228	9	229	4	193	220
91. Primary atypical, other and unspecified pneumonia		112	2	112	1	69	100
92. Acute bronchitis		97		97	1	905	855
93. Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified		51		51		1228	1194
94. Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	1	156		157		331	560
95. Empyema and abscess of lung	1	2		3		5	8
96. Pleurisy	3	41	1	44	2	78	87
97. (a) Pneumoconiosis							
(b) All other respiratory diseases		57	1	57		947	590
98. (a) Dental caries		16		16		848	1014
(b) All other diseases of teeth and supporting structures ..		45		45	2	371	441
99. Ulcer of stomach		2		2		16	20
100. Ulcer of duodenum		2		2		7	3
101. Gastritis and duodenitis ..		16		16	2	450	404
102. Appendicitis	2	64		66	2	38	57
103. Intestinal obstruction and hernia		35	3	35	1	232	202
104. (a) Gastro-enteritis and colitis between 4 weeks and 2 years		31	3	31	1	772	880
(b) Gastro-enteritis and colitis, ages 2 years and over ..	2	42		44	4	499	590
(c) Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis		3		3		119	221
105. Cirrhosis of liver	1	11	2	12		54	103
106. Cholelithiasis & cholecystitis		3		3		9	10
107. Other diseases of digestive system	1	108	3	109	3	2067	2775
108. Acute nephritis		8	1	8		152	58
109. Chronic, other and unspecified nephritis		17	6	17	1	85	58
110. Infections of kidney	1	24	4	25		102	161
111. Calculi of urinary system ..		7	1	7		18	6
112. Hyperplasia of prostate ..		10		10	2	36	
113. Diseases of breast	1	32		33			108
114. (a) Hydrocele	1	16		17		33	
(b) Disorders of menstruation	1	47		48			3685
(c) All other disease of the genito-urinary system	6	390	3	396	5	561	2686
115. Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium ..	3	21	3	24	1		18
116. Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	1	20		21			77
117. Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth		16		16	3		77
118. Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	2	103		105	2		172
119. Abortion with sepsis		21		21			52
120. (a) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	9	314	7	323	5		349

(b) Delivery without complications	10	1181		1191	15		1726
121. Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	7	197	1	204	7	1256	1548
122. Arthritis and spondylitis	1	31		32	2	274	299
123. Muscular rheumatism and rheumatism, unspecified	4	118		122	1	1919	1811
124. Osteomyelitis and periostitis	2	46		48	3	75	90
125. Ankylosis and acquired musculoskeletal deformities	1	31		32	1	24	31
126. (a) Chronic Ulcer of Skin (including tropical ulcer)	1	21		22		301	434
(b) All other diseases of skin	2	96		98	1	1207	1614
(c) All other diseases of musculoskeletal system	1	101	1	102		155	173
127. Spina bifida and meningocele		2		2		2	3
128. Congenital malformations of circulatory system		1		1		3	5
129. All other congenital malformations		11	3	11		18	21
130. Birth injuries		6	3	6		1	2
131. Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis		7	4	7			
132. (a) Diarrhoea of newborn (under 4 weeks)		9	1	9		60	81
(b) Ophthalmia neonatorum		2		2			
(c) Other infections of newborn		1		1		3	4
133. Haemolytic disease of newborn		14	10	14			
134. All other defined diseases of early infancy	2	2	1	4	1	115	157
135. Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity, unqualified		2	1	2		73	83
136. Senility without mention of psychosis		4		4		9	14
137. (a) Pyrexia of unknown origin	2	53	1	55	6	77	49
(b) Observation, without need for further medical care	18	1145		1163	30	674	4997
(c) All other ill-defined causes of morbidity		69	2	69	1	618	767
Accidents, Poisoning, and Violence (External Cause)							
A. E.							
138. Motor vehicle accidents	1	14	2	15		27	16
139. Other transport accidents		42	1	42	8	62	13
140. Accidental poisoning	1	8		9		14	10
141. Accidental falls	1	103	1	104	9	581	313
142. Accident caused by machinery	2	24		26	2	40	8
143. Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	2	60	5	62	1	294	261
144. Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam and radiation		68	4	68	5	103	102

145. Accident caused by firearm		5	1	5		7	2
146. Accidental drowning and submersion							
147. Foreign body entering eye and adnexa	1	19		20		69	25
Foreign body entering other orifice	1	32		33		77	79
Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects		35	3	35		145	118
Other accidents caused by animals	1	74		75	4	144	60
All other accidental causes ..	6	188		194	4	1139	392
148. Suicide and self inflicted injury	2			2		13	8
149. Homicide and injury purpose-ly inflicted by other persons (not in war)	1	80	5	81	2	189	131
150. Injury resutling from opera-tions of war							



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